

Second Series, No.38 Thursday, March 31, 1960
Chaitra 11, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 31, 1960/Chaitra 11,
1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Non-Tibetan Refugees from Tibet

+
*1184 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 29 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the investigation conducted regarding the identity and antecedents of the 40 non-Tibetans found amongst the refugees from Tibet has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes; about fifty persons have been identified as of Chinese origin.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any restrictions have been placed upon their movement; if so, the nature of those restrictions?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, the first obvious restriction was that they were kept more or less in custody to know what they are. At present all these Tibetan refugees have been kept in camps, they do not normally wander about all over India. Some of these Chinese people are in Calcutta, I understand, but they have to keep in touch with us or we have to keep

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in touch with them. It is intended, so far as this particular lot is concerned, to gradually send them out of India.

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लोग पकड़े गये और उन में पूछताछ की गई तो क्या उस से हुकूमत का यह विचार हुआ कि कुछ लोग कुमितांग गवर्नमेंट को रिप्रजेंट करते हैं और वहाँ के जामूस हैं ?

[मैसी - ایم - طارق : میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ یہ جو لوگ پکڑے گئے اور ان سے پوچھ تاچھ کی گئی تو کہا اس سے حکومت کا یہ وجہ ہوا کہ کچھ لوگ کمیتاں گورنمنٹ کو رپریزینٹ کرتے ہوں اور وہاں کے جاسوس ہیں ؟]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: यह तो एक ऐसा मामला है कि मेरे लिए इन सबानों का जवाब देना मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता। बहुत सी बातें मालूम हुई, कहीं कहीं कुछ मालूम हुआ लेकिन अब एक दो टुकड़ों का जवाब दे दू तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् क्या इन बात का पता लगाया गया है कि आखिर इन लोगों का तिब्बतियों के साथ घाने में उद्देश्य क्या था ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह बही सबान हो गया। अब धलग धलग घादमियों के धलग धलग उद्देश्य होते हैं।

श्री बबराज सिंह : इन चीनियों को क्या तिब्बती शरणाधियों में अब धलग कर दिया गया है और धलग कर दिया गया है तो यह कहाँ रक्के जा रहे हैं और इन को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजने की जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय

ने कहा एक योजना है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन को कब तक बाहर भेज दिया जायगा?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे ठीक मालूम नहीं लेकिन मेरे ब्याल से उमी इलाके में कहीं भ्रलग रखे गये थे। इन में से एक, आध जैसे मैंने कहा वहां से भाग गये थे और पकड़े गये, पकड़े जाने से मेरा मतलब कोई गिरफ्तार करके रखने से नहीं था लेकिन उनके बारे में यह मालूम हो गया था कि वे भाग कर कलकत्ते में आ गये हैं और गवर्नमेंट उन पर नजर रखती रही और देखती रही कि वे वहां पर क्या करते रहे हैं। अब वे कब भेजे जायेंगे यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, कोई खास तारीख तो मुकर्रर नहीं है लेकिन जब कोई माकूल इन्तजाम हो जायगा और आसानी से उनको भेजा जा सकेगा तो वे भेज दिये जायेंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या यह पचासों चीनी तिब्बत में ही हिन्दुस्तान आये थे और यदि हां तो उन लोगों को फर्स्ट चैक पोस्ट पर नोटिस किया गया था या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ठीक से समझा नहीं।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether all these 50 Chinese entered India from Tibet; if so, whether they were first noticed at the first Indian check-post or not?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो सब जैसे तिब्बत के शरणाधी आ गये वे उन्हीं गोलों में आये और भ्रलग भ्रलग आये। उसी रास्ते से और उसी मिलसिले में आये। बाद में जांच पड़ताल हुई तो यह पाया गया कि तिब्बती लोग नहीं हैं और उस के बाद उन से बातचीत बरैरह हुई।

श्री डा० सु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हुकूमत को इस बात का इल्म है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम शहरों में बहुत से लोग जो कि असल में तिब्बती नहीं हैं

लेकिन चूँकि उनकी शकल तिब्बती लोगों से मिलती जुलती है इस वास्ते वे तिब्बती रेफ्यूजीज में मिल जाते हैं और अगर यह दुस्त है तो गवर्नमेंट ने इसके लिए क्या एक्शन लिया है ?

[श्री अ० - अ० طارق : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا حکومت کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ ہندوستان کے مختلف شہروں میں بہت سے لوگ جو کہ اصل میں تبتی نہیں ہیں لیکن چونکہ ان کی شک تبتی لوگوں سے ملتی جلتی ہے اس واسطے وہ تبتی ریفریجھز میں مل جاتے ہیں اور اگر یہ درست ہے تو گورنمنٹ نے اس کے لئے کیا ایکشن لیا ہے ؟]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहां तक शकल मिलने का ताल्लुक है तो वह तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद पर जाय तो बहुत से लोग ऐसे वहां पर रहते हैं जिनकी शकल उनसे मिलती है खासकर काश्मीर में ऐसे लोग मिलते हैं।

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: May I know whether these Chinese want to go back to China or not?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अब यह तो भ्रलग भ्रलग राय होगी लेकिन जाहिर है कि जहा से वे आये हैं वहां वे नहीं जाना चाहते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of this particular incident and in view of the fact that Tibetan refugees or refugees from Tibet are pouring in almost every day, particularly at Misamari, may I know whether the Government have adopted any stringent measures to screen them off?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There have always been measures to screen the refugees. Originally when they came in very large numbers this had to be done, and subsequently it was done. Now the numbers are not so many; they do come, struggle in, and they are screened.

Shri Brajeswar Prasad: Is it the policy of the Government of India to send back these Chinese against their wishes?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid, I cannot give a very definite answer, because if they do not carry out our directions it is open to us to send them at least outside India—where I do not know. We cannot have people coming in here and insisting on staying here.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Prime Minister just now stated that these refugees had been kept in camps. May I know whether these non-Tibetan refugees have been kept with Tibetan refugees or separately?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have already answered that.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीनियों को चीन वापिस भेजने के बारे में क्या चीन सरकार में कोई पत्र व्यवहार किया गया है और यदि किया गया है तो चीन सरकार में उस बारे में क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं। हमें तो दिलचस्पी इस बात में है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जाय लेकिन कहाँ जाय यह उनकी खुशी है।

Loomage of Indian Jute Mills Association

+
*1185. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hanada:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of loomage of Indian Jute Mills Association was sealed during the last five years;

(b) what were the reasons for sealing;

(c) whether any percentage of loomage has been unsealed during the recent months; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to unseal all of them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Year	Percentage of looms lying sealed
1955	12½
1956	12½
1957	10
1958	5
1959	7½
1960	12½
1955	12½
1956	12½
1957	12½
1958	12½
1959	12½
1960	10

(b) To adjust production according to the demand.

(c) 2½ per cent. of the loomage was unsealed with effect from the 24th August, 1959.

(d) While there is no specific scheme of unsealing, it is Government's constant endeavour to maintain production at the highest level possible consistent with the demand.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether as a measure of rationalisation some units were sealed because they were uneconomic?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir, the sealing has no connection with rationalisation, the sealing is a periodical phenomenon which is going on from 1949 onwards. It depends upon the demand for exports—high or low—which provides the mills with work.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether during the last five years there was sealing because of labour trouble in that area?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Heda: May I know whether at the time when the question of unsealing sealed loomage comes up consideration is given to the fact that looms are opened in areas where jute is produced, areas like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar?

Shri Kanungo: There are hardly any mills outside Calcutta. Anyway, if there are mills outside Calcutta or West Bengal they are not covered by this.

Shri Kasliwal: In view of the fact that there has been a considerable shortfall in the production of jute this year, may I know whether that is going to affect the sealing or unsealing of looms this year?

Shri Kanungo: If the raw material is insufficient we have to import the raw material, which we do usually; but in the question of sealing and unsealing the main consideration is the export demand, because more than 80 per cent. of the production is sold in the export market and not in the internal market.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the sealing is due to the competition from Pakistan jute mills?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir; competition from various other countries also where capacity for jute weaving is growing up.

Shri Tangamani: Over a period of five years we find that there is only a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent, namely, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 10 per cent. That is the rate at which unsealing is taking place. May I know what will be the percentage that will be unsealed during this period? May I know whether Government have got any proposals?

Shri Kanungo: At present the looms sealed come to 10 per cent. The unsealing of them will depend upon the demand from the export market.

Shri Tangamani: What I wanted to know was whether there was any proposal.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Paper Mill in Orissa

*1186. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper mill to be established at Kesinga in Kalahandi District was shifted to Singhpur Road in Koraput District;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the said paper mill will begin production; and

(d) how many times extension was granted to the licensee to put up the said paper mill?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-availability of electric power at Kesinga.

(c) In about 3 years time.

(d) Twice.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know, in view of the fact that the Orissa Government has not been able to utilise its quota of electricity out of the Machkund Hydro-electric Project which is a joint project of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, why there could be a shortage of electricity at Kesinga where the transmission line would be extended from the Machkund Project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the earlier stages, the transmission line had not reached Kesinga. Now, the Orissa Government has assured the necessary power load.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if any specific condition has been laid down in the licence regarding the regulation of the effluents from the paper mills so that the effluents of the paper mills will not pollute the waters of the Nagavalli river which

is the only source of drinking water to Rayagada town and other towns in Andhra Pradesh? I ask this question because of our sad experience; the people of Sambalpur town do not get good drinking water due to the pollution of the waters by the Orissa paper mills.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He ought not to extend his question like that. Obviously he wants to know whether there is any provision for that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As it is, under the Act, there is no provision or condition as such for any paper mill. But it is always clearly understood that anything detrimental to public health has to be avoided or rectified.

Shri Mahanty: May I know the circumstances under which extensions have been granted to this licence in view of the fact that extension has already been granted twice?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given in the main body of the answer that the non-availability of power for some time was the reason why the scheme was held up. But now, thanks to the efforts of the State Government and the party, the scheme has been revived. Orders for the machinery and plants have been placed. Land has been acquired and we expect the production to start soon.

Shri Sanganna: In view of the fact that the electric power will be made available at economic rates and more economically if the location is fixed at Singhpur Road, may I know whether the mill has been located finally at Singhpur Road?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are aspects of competition. There is of course a little local competition, each area wanting a particular location to be changed and so on. After taking into account the considerations of economic and availability of power, it has been finalised.

Shri Eaghunath Singh: May I know how many applications for licence are

still pending including my constituency?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I cannot tell the hon. Member about his constituency. But the House will be glad to know that the existing number of paper mills in the country is 22. We have licensed and covered by import 44 more paper mills in the country. In addition 34 have been approved recently for which licences for import have not yet been granted. We have covered a great part of the third Plan capacity almost nearly to 700,000 tons per year.

Hand Pounding of Paddy

*1188. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for developing hand pounding of Paddy in various States;

(b) to what extent hand pounding scheme has been successful; and

(c) whether there is any hindrance to hand pounding scheme from rice mills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Hand-pounding of paddy is one of the industries developed on an all-India basis by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The developmental programme for this industry provides for loans for the purchase and stocking of paddy, manufacture of equipment and its distribution, and construction of godowns etc. To facilitate sale, a production subsidy at the rate of 37 nP. per maund is allowed. The programme is still in the initial stages of implementation and production which was of the order of 5 lakhs of maunds in 1955-56 has increased to more than 11 lakhs of maunds in 1958-59.

(c) The hand-pounding scheme has not reached a stage when rice mills could be dispensed with. Nevertheless, the installation of new rice mills is regulated by the Rice Milling Industry Act. It has been reported that a stricter enforcement of this Act would be in the interests of hand-pounding.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट में मालूम होता है कि सरकार इस उद्योग को बढ़ाना चाहती है। इस स्टेटमेंट में यह दिया हुआ है :

"The developmental programme for this industry provides for loans for the purchase and stocking of paddy, manufacture of equipment and its distribution, and construction of godowns, etc."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों पर सरकार ने अब तक कितना खर्च किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यही तो इसमें बताया गया है। यह प्रोग्राम हिन्दुस्तान के लिए नया नहीं है, यह काम तो सनातन काम में चला आ रहा है, इसको धीरे बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह प्रोग्राम रखा गया है, धीरे स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि जैसे जैसे यह प्रोग्राम बढ़ता जाएगा इसको ज्यादा सहायता दी जाएगी, पैसे की कमी की वजह से यह रुकेगा नहीं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो अपनी फौजों में धीरे अपने आदमियों को राशन सप्लाई करती है उसमें कितना हैंड पाउंडेड राइस खर्च करती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसका तो परसेंटेज हमारे पास नहीं है। लेकिन यह सचाल तो अपनी पसन्दा का भी है। हम कानून किसी को इसे काम में लाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकते लेकिन हमारा प्रयत्न है कि छोटी इंडस्ट्री की चीजों को सरकारी तरीके में ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी दी जाए।

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know how these prices of hand-pounded rice compare with the prices of the milled rice and is there any proposal to bring the prices on par with those of milled rice?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The quality of rice varies so much from area to area that a comparison would be rather difficult. But I can say this: that the hand-pounded rice could stand on its own legs even against the milled rice and people have a preference for the high nutritive value of hand-pounded rice. In many parts of the country, it is very popular, and the question is to popularise it still more from the point of view, on the one hand, of its nutritive value, and employment on the other.

Shri Sampath: May I know the name of the State in which the consumption of hand-pounded rice is the greatest?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have no figures of that kind, but generally it is understood that in Bihar and Orissa, hand-pounding is done on a large scale, and to some extent in Rajasthan also. The southern areas are now gradually taking hand-pounded rice.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Is it not a fact that in spite of the fillip given to hand-pounded rice, the issue of licences for installation of rice mills is refused or is not made regularly?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what exactly I have answered in answer to part (c) of the question. The installation of new rice mills is regulated by the Rice Milling Industry Act. There are two opinions on the matter: one particular area wants more milled rice and other area wants more of hand-pounded rice. Therefore, it will be left to the State concerned to regulate the growth of the industry, but our bias, as a policy, is definitely in favour also of hand-pounded rice.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know what arrangements have been made at the State level for the procurement of

emery and wooden chakkis for hand-pounding especially for individual use?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The nature of procurement hardly arises out of this question. It is a question of procurement. The House is already familiar with the policy of procurement.

Shri Nanjappa: It is not so easy.

श्री विभूति निश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि हैड पाउंडेड राइस में ज्यादा विटामिन होते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अपनी फीजों आदि में और राष्ट्र-पति भवन में इस चावल का इस्तेमाल करती है या नहीं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहाँतक मिद्वान का मवाल है यह सब कोई जानते हैं कि हैड पाउंडेड राइस में ज्यादा विटामिन होते हैं, और जापान में ताँ, जो कि सबसे ज्यादा चावल खाने वाला देश है, लॉग हैड पाउंडेड राइस को बहुत ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोगों को भी इस बात का ज्यादा पता लगे और वह इसका ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करें। लेकिन हम लोगों को इसे इस्तेमाल करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकते, हमें उनकी चाइस का भी ध्यान रखना होता है। हम एजुकेशन में उनको यह बात बतला सकते हैं।

Shri Nanjappa: My question has not been answered, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I allow one question for each hon. Member who rises.

Shri Nanjappa: I wanted to know about the emery and wooden chakkis.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are a number of questions on the Order Paper. Next question.

Allotment of alternative plots to displaced persons in Delhi

*1189. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who had squatted on Government land before the 15th August,

1950 and were evicted by the Government but issued eligibility chits for allotment of a plot after development of land near their place of business or employment;

(b) the number of such displaced persons who have been given alternative accommodation or plot in the area near their place of business or employment since December, 1955;

(c) the reasons for the delay in allotting alternative accommodation or a plot in the area near their place of business or employment to remaining displaced persons; and

(d) the action Government have taken or propose to take to expedite allotment of plots of land to such displaced persons?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 424.

(b) to (d). Alternative accommodation was provided to the displaced persons from time to time near the place of their business or employment as far as possible. The number of persons holding eligibility chits among them is not readily available. As it was hardly possible to provide alternative accommodation to all the eligible displaced persons near the place of their business or employment chiefly because squatting had taken place in crowded localities, accommodation was also offered in other rehabilitation colonies. The accommodation offered in colonies which were not near their place of business or employment was not acceptable to many squatters. Government now propose to deal with this problem as a part of the general problem of housing and slum clearance. It is proposed to appoint a Committee to closely watch the progress of the liquidation of the residual problem.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My question related to the eligibility chits. I want to know how many persons are there who have not been given accommodation and who hold eligibility chits.

Shri K. C. Reddy: In the answer, I have made the position clear. It is apparent that we have not got the fullest information about the persons to whom eligibility chits were given, how many of them have actually availed themselves of the alternative accommodation, etc. That information is not readily available because of the fact that the erstwhile Part C State of Delhi was in charge of the subject. Rehabilitation was a transferred subject at that time, and the Part C State of Delhi handled this subject. The Housing and Rent officer issued these eligibility chits. It was he who did it. We have not got the fullest information. This problem is being tackled on a general basis. When we solve the general problem, the problem of these eligible displaced persons also will be solved.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that no alternative accommodation has been provided to displaced persons still staying in Purana Quila?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Purana Quila question is cropping up now and again. I made it clear on a previous occasion that the Rehabilitation Ministry deals with this problem. My Ministry has nothing to do with it, excepting for the fact that at one stage, we had offered some alternative sites for these people who had squatted in Purana Quila; that was not accepted by them at that time and there our responsibility ended. We were directed by you on a previous occasion that the Ministry of Rehabilitation, my Ministry and others concerned will have to go into this question and see what could be done about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that a committee would be appointed. May I know whether it would be a departmental committee or a committee consisting of officials and non-officials and when it will start working?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I said clearly that it is proposed to appoint a committee. I have not said as to what the composition would be. The other

day, when some questions were answered on this very subject tabled by Thakur Das Bhargavaji, he suggested that a committee may be appointed. We have more or less accepted that suggestion and we propose to appoint a committee. It will be an effective committee, which will deal effectively with this question, whether it is a departmental committee or any other committee.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What is the procedure adopted in regard to the selection of evicted displaced persons about the availability of alternative accommodation near the place where they were settled?

Shri K. C. Reddy: 15th August, 1950 is the dividing line. All those persons who had occupied some land before 15th August, 1950 are eligible displaced persons. Other are non-eligible.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it not a fact that according to the provisions given in the assurances, these displaced persons would not have left their plots or their houses unless these eligibility chits are given to them?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes; I do not know if any have left.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There were 454 displaced persons and only 100 have been provided, according to the information given by the department of the hon. Minister himself, to a Parliamentary committee which was going into the assurances. Will he be pleased to see that the same committee—the regulation committee—is given power to give relief to the persons who have been out of the houses for so many years?

Shri K. C. Reddy: We shall look into that matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the committee has been appointed, may I know whether those people who are residing in those areas will not be evicted till the committee considers the matter?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have answered that question already on a previous occasion. I said no eviction of the eligible displaced persons will take place unless the assurances given in this connection are duly honoured.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: Are Government aware that Government have constructed separate scheduled caste colonies for refugees, which is against the Government policy, which are far away from their place of business or employment, such as Rampuri colony and Kalkaji, Lajpat Rai colony in New Delhi, specially constructed as sweepers' colonies?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That question may properly be addressed to the Rehabilitation Minister.

Indo-Danish Co-operation in Nuclear Field

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 *1190. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Shri Arjun Singh
 Bhadauria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian and Danish co-operation in nuclear field is proposed; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the co-operation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, the Chairman of the Danish Atomic Energy Commission, Professor Niels Bohr, who was in India recently, has proposed collaboration between Denmark and India in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and has invited Dr. Bhabha to Denmark to discuss the matter.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the basis of the co-operation?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is the policy of the Government to collaborate with friendly foreign countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Shri Tyagi: Are the Danes in a very advanced stage of nuclear research?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is always difficult to compare. But Professor Niels Bohr is probably the most famous scientist in this matter in the world. There is no doubt about his position in the world. Denmark is not, I suppose practically, so far as its actual work and equipment are concerned, among the more advanced nations. Theoretically, yes. Our co-operation in scientific matters is not extended by the quantum of advance that a country has made. In some ways Denmark, having produced one of the greatest scientists of the age, is very advanced. What they are actually doing, I cannot definitely say. We can always profit by these exchanges.

Shri P. G. Deb: What is the number of Indian students exchanged for this training?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: With what country?

Shri P. G. Deb: With Denmark.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not sure if any have gone yet; I rather doubt it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this co-operation in the nuclear field between Denmark and India is visualised in the matter of erecting some of our plants or re-assessing them or is visualised in the exchange of results of research in the field?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mostly this is exchange of information—first of all to keep in touch with developments, exchange of visits of scientists to see what is being done for themselves, material and sometimes equipment and lastly joint projects. I do not think there is any present suggestion of any joint project with Denmark. It is chiefly the first three items that I mentioned.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether it is a fact that a British delegation has visited India in the meantime for this very same purpose and

whether it is also a fact that the Government of India are in negotiation with the Government of USA and the Government of France to develop nuclear energy in this country? If so, what is the firm basis Government is going to take in this field?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These delegations were very high-powered delegations from the USA, from the UK, from the Soviet Union as well as other countries. Our own development of atomic energy has been so marked that other countries are greatly interested and when they come here, they express views of sudden surprise that we have developed so much. So, all this exchange is going on and we want to profit by all this co-operation and collaboration. I cannot say specifically when, where and what shape it will take.

Advertisements to Newspapers

*1191. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional members of the legislature are consulted before advertisements are given to newspapers of a certain region or when such papers are brought in the category for being given advertisements; and

(b) what methods are adopted for such selection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Full particulars of all newspapers and periodicals which ask for Government of India advertisements are recorded in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and any newspapers which satisfy the required standards are considered for advertisements subject to the limitation of funds and according to the requirements of each release. The newspapers utilised vary from advertisement to advertisement and therefore the question of selecting newspapers for a standing list does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What are the standards of papers which are chosen for advertisement?

Dr. Keskar: I have ventured in the budget debate to give details of the standards by which we judge newspapers.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how many newspapers of Indian languages are getting special rates at present and if so, the reason?

Dr. Keskar: It is difficult to say. I do not think Indian language papers are getting any special rates. Rates for advertisement are decided, whether for English or language papers, according to the proportion to the rates which they have for commercial advertisers.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My question is whether the rates are fixed on the circulation of the paper or on any other ground?

Dr. Keskar: I have already mentioned the principles on which rates are fixed—effective circulation, regularity in publication, class of leadership.....

Mr. Speaker: All that he wanted to know was whether it is dependent upon the circulation.

Dr. Keskar: It is one of the important factors.

Shri Vajpayee: What is effective circulation?

Dr. Keskar: Effective circulation is circulation not in paper alone.

Shri Vajpayee: There is the A.B.C. to determine.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this. Some newspapers go on printing for the purpose of showing that they have enormous circulation. I receive a lot of papers every day. That is not effective circulation.

Shri Anwar Hameed: On a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: No please.

श्री अनवर हमीद: क्या मासिक पत्रों की बतवानी का कष्ट करने कि दैनिक

पत्रों को जो विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं और इसके प्रतिरिक्त जो मासिक, पाक्षिक या साप्ताहिक पत्रों को विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, इनके बारे में आपके जो नियम हैं क्या वे एक से हैं या उनमें अन्तर है ?

डा० केशकर : स्पष्ट है कि सब के लिए एक से नियम हो ही नहीं सकते हैं। जो दैनिक पत्र है उन के लिए जो रेट होगा वह एक होगा, और मासिक या पाक्षिक या साप्ताहिक पत्रों के लिए रेट बिल्कुल दूसरा होगा।

Shri Ansar Harvani: I want to know whether the A.B.C. is consulted regarding circulation.

Dr. Keshkar: The hon. Member, who is a journalist himself, knows full well that all periodicals and newspapers do not take a certificate from the A.B.C. They can take a certificate from a chartered accountant.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether Government have any machinery of their own to determine whether a paper has effective circulation or not?

Dr. Keshkar: Such questions do arise and we try to find out what is effective circulation. I confess there is some difficulty in our checking these things. We would like to have it done by the Registrar of Newspapers, but up till now, excepting in very very outrageous cases, we generally accept the certificate of circulation that a paper submits.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know apart from the test of effective circulation, what other factors are taken into consideration in determining whether a newspaper or periodical has reached the standard for getting Government advertisements?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that question. When a question was asked about the standards, the hon. Minister just now referred to the speech which he made in reply to the discussion on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry. That is why I stopped him when he went on reading the

criteria. We cannot waste the time of the House on these matters. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put a question that is outside his speech?

Mr. Speaker: He may wait for his own turn or put another question separately.

State Trading Corporation

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*1193. { **Shri N. B. Muniswamy:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi coal dealers took out a procession on or about the 15th February, 1960 to protest against the poor quality of coal that had been procured for them by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Delhi Coal Dealers' Association by the Government of India regarding the quality of coal; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Complaints are being looked into by the State Trading Corporation in consultation with Assistant Director Civil Supplies, Delhi State Administration.

Shri N. B. Muniswamy: May I know the area from which the STC procured this supply? Has the STC any machinery to check the quality of coal at the time of procurement? What action is being taken against the people concerned for passing on bad quality coal?

Shri Kanungo: The dispute is about the quality of the coal. The STC's procurement is from the area where the best coking coal is available. STC have inspectors at the site to check the quality before loading.

Shri N. B. Muniswamy: May I know whether the STC have checked the

quality of the coal under dispute and, if so, whether they have accepted that coal as standard coal?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. The coal which was brought into Delhi by the STC—because, coal is brought by other sources also—was checked at the time of loading and certified to be good.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Apart from the poor quality of the coal there is short-supply of coal also. Knowing the requirements of Delhi, as Government do, what arrangements have been made to avoid such a contingency of inadequacy of supplies in the future?

Shri Kanungo: The question of adequacy or inadequacy has to be judged by the Director of Civil Supplies. The STC is only an agency for procurement of coal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether for the poor quality coal also the price of the high grade coal was charged and, if so, why its price was not down-graded?

Shri Kanungo: Now only the quality is in dispute. Price and other factors are decided by the Director of Civil Supplies. As I said earlier, STC is only an agency for procurement of coal and supply from the colliery pithead to Delhi to the Director of Civil Supplies.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the quantity and price involved in this dispute and under what circumstances the STC entered upon the business of supplying coal to the consumers of Delhi?

Shri Kanungo: It is not a question of STC entering any business. STC offered its services at the request of the Delhi Administration and the Ministry of Fuel and Power. They have been getting coal moved to the extent of 1,000 to 1,200 wagons per day.

Shri Tyagi: Does the STC charge any commission for the services it

rendered in the supply of coal and, if so, how much was it?

Shri Kanungo: I have no exact information with me; perhaps they have charged out of pocket expenses only.

Shri Tyagi: Is any percentage fixed which they charge for this service?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that out of the monthly quota of 1,000 wagons which are supplied to the Delhi dealers, 330 wagons were allotted to the STC and in spite of the repeated representations the quality of the coal has not improved and that 330 dealers have refused to take delivery and they are threatening to go on hartal?

Shri Kanungo: That is a matter for the Director of Civil Supplies. As I said, STC is not responsible for the distribution or sale. STC is only a procuring agent; rather, we might call it a handling agent for getting coal from the pithead to Delhi and supply it to the Director of Civil Supplies.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the quantity of bad coal involved in this deal and what is the price of it?

Shri Kanungo: That is a matter for discussion between the STC and the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : 'मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि जब मे स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के हाथ में कोयले का वंडा दिया गया है तब से पहले की अपेक्षा कोयले का भाव तेज हो गया है, अधिक हो गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : हमारी जहा तक इन-फार्मेशन है, यह है कि नहीं हुआ है। एस० टी० सी० का इस काम में घाने के कारण यह हुआ कि because Delhi Administration found that their procurement policy was

being baulked by the traders, who were interested in creating artificial shortages and shooting up of the prices. Therefore, STC was requested by the Delhi Administration to procure some amount of coal from them.

Aid to Sikkim

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*1194. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bhanja Deo:
Shri Manabendra Shah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Sikkim have sought further financial assistance from India for its development programmes;

(b) the total financial aid advanced by India to Sikkim so far; and

(c) the projects which are being financed through aid?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The Government of India are financing the Seven Year Sikkim Development Plan, which completes its sixth year today. Of the total capital outlay of Rs. 307 lakhs promised for the Plan, a sum of Rs. 2,53,15,000 has been given to Sikkim so far.

Apart from this, the Government of India have agreed to give a loan of Rs. 29 lakhs for the Aerial Ropeway scheme. Rs. 25.5 lakhs have been given till the end of the current financial year and a provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been made in the Budget for the next financial year.

A request has also been received from the Sikkim Government for additional allotment of funds for certain projects not included initially in the Plan. This request is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Some of the important projects undertaken by the Government of Sikkim under the Plan are:—

(1) Demonstration farms at Gangtok, and Lachung;

(2) A nucleus National Extension Service Organisation for Sikkim;

(3) A fruit preservation and canning factory;

(4) A veterinary Hospital and Pig gery at Gangtok;

(5) A Soil Conservation unit;

(6) Minor Irrigation Projects;

(7) Installation of Hydro electric projects at Gangtok and Singtam;

(8) Improvement of communications;

(9) Establishment of a High School at Gangtok;

(10) Establishment of Hospitals at Singtam and Namchi;

(11) A T.B. Clinic.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the declaration made by the hon. Prime Minister that any attack on Sikkim will be considered an attack on India, may I know if Government have offered any aid or assistance to Sikkim so as to increase its defence potential?

Shri Raghunath Singh: How does it arise out of this question?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Since the Government of India have taken the responsibility for it, there is no question of increasing Sikkim's independent defence potential.

Mr. Speaker: This question is only about development programme. It does not arise . . .

Shri Vajpayee: Now I shall confine my question to development. May I know if any steps have been taken to see that whatever aid that is offered to Sikkim is spent in a proper manner?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes, Sir. Our Political Officer has informed us that the progress is going on quite well.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this request for additional financial assistance for which no project has been specified, as read out by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, is meant for the normal development plan or is impelled by the defence situation as it is at present?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Sikkim Government has approached for additional grant of Rs. 96,26,000. By this three projects, namely, Rongni Chhu Hydel Scheme, the exploration of copper deposits and Sikkim Radio have been provided. Besides, there is a scheme of spill-over expenditure to adjust the expenditure of the current Plan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What amount has been allotted for roads and road transport of Sikkim and what steps are taken to connect Sikkim with the Highways of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as the roads of Sikkim are concerned, I cannot say the exact sum or the mileage in this. But that is being considered from the point of view of the development of border roads all over our border. That is an important aspect of it and that is included in it. Naturally it is important that those roads should be connected with the other road system in India.

Shrimati Mafta Ahmed: Apart from financial aid, may I know whether the Government of Sikkim sought any advice or suggestion from India in formulating their development programme?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally these matters are discussed always. When any such question arises it is a matter of mutual discussion and co-operation.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Has any assistance been given for the construction of an aerodrome in Sikkim?

Mr. Speaker: Has any portion been earmarked for the construction of an aerodrome in Sikkim?

Shri Tyagi: Notice.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that I am at present aware of. It is not easy to have big aerodrome. Of course, small airstrips might be convenient and desirable, we consider.

श्री भक्त वंशन : श्रीमन्, अभी बताया गया कि जो सप्तवर्षीय विकास योजना बनाई गई थी, उस के छः वर्ष पूरे हो रहे हैं, लेकिन खर्चा अभी तक बहुत कम हुआ है उस के मुकाबले में। तो क्या गवर्नमेंट आशा करती है कि सात वर्षीय कार्यक्रम पूरी रफ्तार से चल सकेगा, और आगे के लिये क्या कोई और सप्तवर्षीय योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह कैसे उन्होंने ने कहा कि खर्च कम हुआ है। ३०७ लाख में से २५३ लाख ६० खर्च हो चुके हैं। यह कोई बहुत कम तो नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Established Importers

*1195. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any check is maintained on the established importers of foreign goods to India;

(b) if so, what is the agency;

(c) whether there has been any incident of profiteering indulged in by established importers during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(d) if so, what is the number?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All imports against a licence are checked by the Customs Authorities with a view to see that the terms and conditions of the licence are complied with.

(c) and (d). The exact number is not available. But whenever such cases were brought to the notice of

Government, those cases were investigated and licences issued with the condition that the goods should be disposed of under specific directions of Government or at a selling price not exceeding a certain percentage of profit.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that inaugurating the Import Advisory Council, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri warned the established importers that if they continued to indulge in profiteering in some of the commodities that are in short supply the Government would be forced to switch on to the State Trading Corporation? If so, was this warning issued on air without specific cases?

Shri Kanungo: There might be, what are called, higher prices when a commodity is in short supply at various points. The question relates to the point of import. There we said that the number of specific cases we have is very small. One of the ways in which we try to obviate this problem of higher prices being charged at the import point is that of making conditions in the licence which are enforceable and for which a penalty is provided in the law.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the list of established importers is a limited and closed one, will the Government consider the feasibility of expanding that list so that new entrants may come and the monopoly gains may be shared by a large number of people?

Shri Kanungo: There is no question of monopolies now because the number of established importers is large and the quantity available to them is very small. Therefore under those circumstances to allow newcomers will not be possible.

Shri Hoda: May I know whether Government are aware that still there are certain commodities in which profits at the point of import itself are about 200 to 300 per cent?

Shri Kanungo: It could not be that because conditions are attached to it

and we try to be vigilant and have information about it. We have not got complaints. Of course there is possibility of higher profits in certain commodities which have been in very short supply, particularly, consumer goods.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस जिन को दिये जाते हैं वे चाहे अपने कागजों में यह दिखाते होंगे कि वे ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं खाते हैं, लेकिन क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि वे जो बिल देते हैं वे घीर होते हैं ? घीर जो कीमत लेते हैं वे घीर होती है घीर यदि वह सही है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दूसरे प्वाइंट्स पर जहाँ उपभोक्ताओं को चीजें मिलती हैं वहाँ कि वे कई गुनी कीमत पर मिलती हैं इसलिये जिन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उन पर क्या यह बात रखनी जायेगी कि बाजार में चीजें ठीक कीमत पर लोगों को मिलें ?

Shri Kanungo: That is what I said. It is a very tough problem because goods have got to pass through several hands. We try to enforce it at the point of origin. For the later points we have not found out any fool-proof machinery yet.

Shri P. R. Patel: It has been stated by the hon. Minister that a check is maintained on the import licences and imported goods. I want to know whether the Government knows that these licences are sold and imports are done by somebody else other than the licence holder. Further I want to know as to why Government does not care to fix and control the price when the imported goods are in the country.

Shri Kanungo: Price fixation is a very difficult problem. It will require control all along the line which Government is not prepared to do now. As far as the question of trafficking in licences is concerned, it is an offence. When it is noticed it is sent for investigation to the Police. We get quite a number of complaints and

Police investigates them. There are, I suppose, 27 cases about it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to grant import licences on an annual basis to cover the requirements of the industry as also the requirements of individual commodities? If so, before coming to this decision do Government propose to screen off those people who, according to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, indulge in profiteering?

Shri Kanungo: The annual licensing which is being proposed for various commodities is mostly for actual users licence. These are for industrial establishments whose requirements are known on account of several factors.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether Government knows that at the time of procuring import licences monies have to be paid by persons desirous to get licences?

An Hon. Member: To whom?

Shri Kanungo: It is an offence of corruption. There is an elaborate establishment to check it.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether Government would consider the publishing of what is considered as a fair price instead of controlling it for the public to know as to what is the fair price that should be paid actually?

Shri Kanungo: That is a suggestion, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that sugar, paper and drugs are the cases in which corrective action through import has not been possible? If so, what steps Government proposes to take in these cases?

Shri Kanungo: In the case of paper and drugs, the marketing and price factors are being looked after by the States quite vigilantly and as far as we are concerned at the import stage the profit is specified and we keep a check that the profits are not increased.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the established importers are likely to be associated with the STC as trading partners to avoid any such difficulty that is being envisaged now?

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily. According to the policy of the STC, it wants to work through established agencies and the established importers are the one agency.

Displaced Persons in Orissa

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*1196. { **Shri Sanganna:**
 { **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial relief given to the Displaced Persons in Orissa re-settlements has been altogether stopped;

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been provided for them;

(c) since when the relief has been stopped; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No. The matter was recently discussed with the State Government and some decisions taken. A detailed note which has already been circulated to the Members of the Sabha is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 28].

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what is the amount that has actually been spent on the displaced persons so far?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The details have been given in the Statement which has been laid on the table of the House. I draw the attention of the hon. Member to it.

Shri Sanganna: Are the Government aware that the Rehabilitation department of the Orissa Government has since been closed?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The requisite information is also given in the statement. It is being closed on the 30th March this year.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if this reply relates to those displaced persons who are settled in the Orissa portion of the Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Dandakaranya is a different question. This relates to the people who have been in the Charbatia camp.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We find from the note that a sum of Rs. 258 lakhs has been spent. May I know whether the Government have any figures to show how much out of Rs. 258 lakhs has been spent on actual loans and grants to displaced persons and how much of it is the expense on administration?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I cannot say how much has been spent on the administration. But I can say this that out of a sum of Rs. 258 lakhs, Rs. 96 lakhs have been spent on relief and the remaining amount of Rs. 162 lakhs has been spent on rehabilitation. The break-up is given in the note that has been circulated to the hon. Members.

Hindustan Antibiotics (P) Ltd.

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*1197. { **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:**
 Shri Parulekar:
 Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the terms of reference of the Expert Committee of Scientists constituted by Government in 1954 was to examine the technical side of penicillin project from the production as well as research aspect and to give independent advice to Government on the suitability of the methods adopted and the degree of success achieved by the Board of Directors of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.;

23(A) LSD-2.

(b) whether it is a fact that this Expert Committee submitted its last report in 1956;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has not functioned since then; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The original terms of reference to the Expert Committee of Scientists constituted by Government in May, 1954 read as follows:

"To examine the technical side of the penicillin project from the production as well as the research aspects and to advise the Government from time to time on the steps necessary to ensure the technical excellence of the project."

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The terms of reference as revised by Government in June, 1957 are as under:—

"The Committee will advise the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited on specific problems relating to important and major technical issues, which are specifically referred to them by the Board of Directors of the Company."

No such issues have arisen since 1956. Therefore there has been no meeting of this Committee since 1956.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is a fact that the production of penicillin as well as the research aspect is not found satisfactory and upto a mark and hence a large quantity of that was rejected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is quite untrue. The quality has been steadily improving. It might be that particular batches might have been rejected. The quality control is meant for rejecting bad things.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Board of Directors have referred any specific problems relating to important and major technical issues to this expert committee since June, 1957?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is given in the reply to parts (c) and (d) of the Question. No such issues which the Board of Directors is not competent to handle have arisen and, therefore, no reference has been made.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government proposes to continue the working of this expert committee or disband it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As is rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, this matter is under consideration. There seems to be hardly any necessity of this expert committee of a standing nature. An *ad hoc* body could be appointed by the Government from time to time. So the matter is under active consideration. For the present, the Committee continues to work.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the circumstances under which the original terms of reference of this committee were amended four years after it was constituted, whether it was the result of some trouble some recommendations that were made in respect of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. Actually, the factory started a departmental agency, and later on in 1955 a full-fledged board consisting of able administrators, scientists and technicians was composed. Therefore, naturally, the committee which started in the beginning when there was no board, had very little relevance when the board was formed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that the committee submitted its report in 1956. May I know what action was taken on the recommendations of the committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the hon. Member has raised this point. Actually, the committee submitted

three reports, one in 1954, one in 1955 and one in 1956. All their recommendations have been very carefully gone into, and most of them implemented.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The previous terms of reference were:

"To examine the technical side of the penicillin project from the production as well as the research aspects and to advise the Government from time to time on the steps necessary to ensure the technical excellence of the project."

The revised terms of reference are:

"The Committee will advise the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited on specific problems relating to important and major technical issues, which are specifically referred to them by the Board of Directors of the Company."

I want to know whether under the revised terms of reference, the Committee will not be useless because the directors at no time will refer any point to it. What is the use of this committee with these powers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I said when I answered an earlier question, that it looks obvious that the committee is not very useful at the moment because a competent board is now handling the project. Therefore, the matter is under consideration whether standing committee of this nature is of any importance. An *ad hoc* committee can always be appointed for any specific problem. But for the time being, the committee continues.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will proceed to some other Question.

Shri Banerjee wanted me to call Question No. 1204, about Pakistani stamps showing Indian territory. We have got three minutes more. If the House agrees, I will call it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a very important question, Sir.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Pakistani Stamps Showing Indian Territory

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- *1204. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
 Shri Kameshwar Tantia:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri Rami Reddy:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan have issued on the 23rd March, 1960 on the eve of Pakistan Day four new stamps and first-day covers to show what is described there as "correct position of Kashmir, Junagadh and Mangrol States in relation to Pakistan"; and

(b) whether any protest has been lodged in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Four new postage stamps of 6-pies, 2-Annas, 8-Annas and 1-Rupee were released for sale on March 23, 1960, by the Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Department. The handbill announcing the release of the stamps stated:

"The question of a free plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir is before the world forum for twelve years. Pakistan P. & T. is issuing a set of Definitive Postage Stamps showing the correct position of Jammu and Kashmir vis-a-vis Pakistan and India. Opportunity has been taken to show the correct position of Junagadh & Manavadar as well".

(b) Jammu and Kashmir, Junagadh and Manavadar are, as the House is aware, Indian Union territories. The issue of these four postage stamps by

the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Pakistan cannot affect the status of these territories or the sovereignty of the Union of India over these territories. The Government of India's concern at this unfortunate provocative and propagandist step which introduces a new irritant in Indo-Pakistan relations, has been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether any reply has so far been received to our protest, and whether similar stamps showing the correct position, to counteract this vicious propaganda, will be issued by the Government of India, because these stamps will go to all the countries; also, if any other measures have been taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No reply has been received. I do not know when, if any, reply will come. But, as has been said, the attention of the Pakistan High Commissioner here has been drawn to this matter, as well as the Pakistan authorities in Karachi.

As for the second part of the hon. Member's question, I have been unable to understand it, what kind of steps he wants us to take in regard to this matter in the country. Nobody in the country is going to be affected by the issue of this stamp. It is very undesirable and objectionable, I think, but how any propaganda is necessary about these stamps, I do not understand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is this. These stamps published by Pakistan will go throughout the world. It may create some confusion in other minds. After a^o, our protest is not heard by the world.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister feels that no such counter-propaganda is necessary because people know what our claim is.

12 hrs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The main subject of the question, of course, is this. Whatever can be done should be done. But I did suggest that we cannot do specific propaganda for the particular stand. Under the rules governing the Universal Postal Union, any country can issue any stamp, however right or wrong it might be under those rules. But what kind of propaganda are we to do against their drawing the world's attention to a particular stand which I wish, probably nobody would believe, or which very few people would notice otherwise?

Shri A. M. Tariq: Since Kashmir, Junagadh and Manavadar are parts of India, is there any proposal before the Government of India to ask our post offices not to recognise such packages or envelopes which carry these stamps but to return them back to Pakistan as illegal packets?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. The hon. Member will see that that will involve our engaging vast staffs in every post office in India to look at the particular type of stamp.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether these strips of our territory shown in the Pakistani stamps are shown in sepia or in glaring colours?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not myself seen them, nor am I competent enough to give a reply.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the entry of these stamps will be allowed in India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that vast numbers of letters come. Does the hon. Member suggest that a special staff should be employed in each post office to look at each stamp with a magnifying glass. They are small stamps; normally, unless your attention is particularly drawn to it, and you have perhaps a magnifying glass, you would hardly notice it. Nobody looks at the stamp when he

gets a letter; it is difficult, it is not feasible.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now, the question is over.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I ask one question?....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Enough has been asked already. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could I seek a clarification?....

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay

*1187. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Seksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay, was managed by Government for the last two years; and

(b) if so, what were the terms?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Bombay are running the mills after obtaining a lease from the Official Liquidator from 25th September, 1958.

(b) The terms of the lease are mainly:

1. The Government will pay a nominal rent of Re. 1 per month to the liquidator.
2. The Government will pay towards depreciation in respect of buildings, plant and machinery, boilers and other apparatus in the premises of the mill on the written down value thereof from the date of commencement of lease at the rates and according to the provisions contained in the Income-tax Act, 1922 propor-

tionate to the period, the lease in favour of the Government subsists;

3. The Government will be entitled to appropriate or set off against the amount of such depreciation the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on major or extraordinary repairs and/or replacements, such appropriations or set off being limited to the amount of such depreciation payable by the Government to the Official Liquidator or a sum of Re. 1 lakh whichever is less, provided previous consent of the liquidator is obtained for any expenditure on repairs exceeding Rs. 5,000;

4. The Government will not pay any retrenchment compensation to previous employees; and

5. On the expiry of the period of lease or on its earlier determination, the Government will yield up the demised premises to the Official Liquidator in the same condition in which they were at the time of the commencement of the lease, together with the improvements and additions thereto.

Shipment of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

*1192. Shri Damani:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any dispute between India Supply Mission of Washington and the U.S. Tramp Shipowners over the shipment of cereals from the U.S.A. to India; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of dispute and whether the same has been settled?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). No Sir, there has been no dispute between the India Supply Mission, Washington and the U.S. Tramp Shipowners over the shipment of cereals from the U.S.A. to India. The shipowners were, however, dissatisfied with the change in payment terms proposed by India Supply Mission, Washington providing for payment of freight on the arrival of vessels at Indian Ports instead of payment after loading at the U.S. Ports as was being done so far.

This condition has since been accepted by the shipowners.

National Building Organisation

*1198. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Organisation has worked out some substance from local materials in the villages for the construction of Houses in villages;

(b) if so, how far has it spread into the villages and how far it has benefited the villagers; and

(c) the number of houses built with such local materials and what is the cost?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The National Building Organisation has sponsored the production of wire-bound reed boards manufactured from locally available 'Sircunda' reed for construction of houses in villages. A factory for the production of this construction material has been set up in Uttar Pradesh and is likely to go into production very shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as the material has not yet been put in the market.

Indian Mineral Sand Industry

- *1199. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by M/s. Carpeo Research and Engineering of the U.S.A. for rationalisation and modernisation of the Indian Mineral Sand Industry has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) whether the financial implications of implementing the recommendations have been considered; and

(d) if so, the estimated expenditure in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). The report submitted by M/s. Carpeo Research and Engineering of U.S.A. is at present under examination by the Travancore Minerals Limited. Thereafter the recommendations of the Company will be considered by the Government. It is, therefore, premature to give any further information at this stage.

Handloom Co-operative Societies
Orissa

*1200. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrear rebates, as on February, 1960 in regard to the amount of rebate dues to be paid to Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the payment?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The amount of arrear rebates, as on 31st March, 1959, is reported to be Rs. 2,97,094. Information for the later period is not available.

(b) The question of sanctioning funds for meeting the arrears upto 31st March, 1959 is presently under consideration.

Osman Shahi Mills, Nanded

*1201. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to inquire into the Osman Shahi Mills, Nanded has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings of the committee; and

(c) when action is likely to be initiated on those recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the report of the Investigation Committee is a confidential document it would not be in public interest to disclose the findings of the Committee.

(c) The report is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Government of Bombay.

Asphaltic Corrugated Sheets

*1202. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies had been made by National Building Organisation in the production and use of asphaltic corrugated sheets for roofing in the country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) A project note, publicising the possibility of establishing the manufacture of asphaltic corrugated sheets in the country, has been circulated by the National Buildings Organisation. A few parties have evinced interest in setting up the plant and the

National Buildings Organisation is rendering the all possible assistance in the matter.

Stoppage of Doles to Displaced Persons in Bettiah

*1203. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash doles to 500 or more displaced persons at Bettiah, Bihar, have been stopped or will be stopped from March, 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government has taken for their rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to rehabilitate most of the displaced persons in the Bettiah Camp in Bihar. Those persons who cannot be settled within the State will be given the option for work/rehabilitation in Dandakaranya. If they are not willing to go to Dandakaranya, they will be paid cash grant equivalent to six months' dole. It has been decided to close the Bettiah Camp by the end of June, 1960.

Shifting of Offices of the Dandakaranya Authority

*1205. { Shri Mohan Nayak:
Dr. Samantisinh:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of the Chief Medical Officer, Resettlement Director, Chief Education Officer, Chief Co-operation Officer and Soil Conservation Officer under the Dandakaranya Authority have been shifted from Koraput to some place in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for shifting;

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the Chief Administrator's Office from Koraput to any place in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No. Only the offices of the Director (Resettlement) and Education Officer have been shifted from Koraput to Kondagaon (Madhya Pradesh). The Office of the Special Officer (Co-operatives) was originally at Pharasgaon and has now been shifted back to that place.

(b) Administrative convenience, Kondagaon and Pharasgaon are more central for the activities of these officers.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Migration from East Pakistan

*1206. Shri Basumatari: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that migration from East Pakistan to Assam has been on the increase; and

(b) If so, the number of people who migrated from 1957 to 1959?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

*1207. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report in the 'Statesman' of the 23rd February, 1960

of a statement by the Japanese Ambassador in India to the effect that his Government was ready to hand over the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose now kept in a temple in Tokyo to the Indian Government; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No action is contemplated at present.

It would be appropriate for the initiative in this matter to come from the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Attack on Indians in Kenya

1208. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indians were slashed to death with pangas by Africans in Kenya in March, 1960;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter; and

(d) if so, what?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The following incidents took place:

(i) 11th March.—Near Nyeri in Kenya's Highlands, Shri Pyarelal Melaram Basson and his family were attacked by three Africans when he

was driving his car and robbed. His pregnant wife and the two younger children were slashed to death by Panga (large cane-cutting knife). He himself was injured and his four-year old daughter received cuts all over the body and face. She is progressing in hospital. Shri Basson was arrested on the 17th March for alleged complicity in the murder of his wife and children as a result, it is understood, of his own confession.

(ii) 13th March.—Shri Hansraj Rama and his wife were attacked with Pangas in an outlying shop near Machakos, about 60 miles from Nairobi. None of them was seriously injured.

(iii) 14th March.—At Nairobi, Shri Jashbhai Patel was attacked by Africans and robbed of some of the clothes he was wearing. Shri Telem Ram Mandal was also robbed on the street. He was stabbed with a Panga during the scuffle.

(iv) 15th March.—Shri Raisi Hagon was injured in a scuffle with assailants, who demanded money.

(v) 16th March.—Two Asians, Premchand D. Shah and Osman Abdul Rahman of Nairobi were attacked by Africans and relieved of their money and watch and jacket respectively. Both were confronted with pangas and one was slightly injured. The person who accompanied Mr. Rahman got away with a hit on the back with the handle of the panga.

(c) and (d). Evidently, the Government of India cannot take any action in the matter, as the incidents took place in the British Colony of Kenya and the persons involved are not Indian citizens. The Governor of Kenya, on whom a top level Asian deputation waited on the 13th March, assured that the force of law and order would do all they could to bring the culprits to book. About 80 Africans are understood to have been arrested so far.

President Nasser's visit to India

- { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 *1209. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
 { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 { Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 906 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the programme of the visit of President Nasser to India has been finalised; and

(b) if so, for how long he will stay in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A copy of the programme for President Nasser's visit to India is being placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 29].

Manufacture of Heavy Machinery in Hira-kud

*1210. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign firm is going to set up a large plant in Hira-kud for the manufacture of heavy machinery;

(b) what machinery will be manufactured; and

(c) when it will be available in the market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been granted to M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Bombay, to set up an undertaking in Orissa State, for the manufacture of the undermentioned items of machinery, in collaboration with three West German firms with a capacity of 6000 tons initially increas-

ing to 12,000 tons ultimately per annum. The actual location of the undertaking is yet to be finalised by the firm.

1. Sintering and Ore preparation equipment.
2. Crushing and screening plant.
3. Equipment for Coke oven and by-products recovery plant.
4. Equipment for blast furnace and steel plant.
5. Equipment for Chemical plant including cement making machinery.
6. Equipment for Fertilizer plant and synthesis gas.
7. Plant for distillation of oil and oil products, tar and benzole; Equipment for Refinery and Petro-Chemicals.
8. Heat Exchangers and Condensers.
9. Gas Works equipment
10. Hydraulic equipment.
11. Machinery and equipment for production of pulp, paper and cardboard.
12. Ropeways and Cablecranes.
13. Industrial Furnaces.

The undertaking is likely to be established by November, 1960.

Engineering Industry

*1211. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Minister of Australia came to India to explore the possibility of collaboration between India and Western Australia in the Engineering Industry; and

(b) if so, the result of talks and collaboration envisaged?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir. The discussions related broadly to matters of mutual interest in the field of Commerce and Industry.

Floating Fair

*1212. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what help was given by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the 'Floating Fair' S. S. Jyoti which was launched by the Prime Minister from New Delhi on the 27th February, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The 'Floating Fair' is a private venture organised on the initiative of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade, Bombay.

A statement giving the required information is given below:—

STATEMENT

The assistance rendered to the organisers of the 'Floating Fair' comprised of the following:—

(1) Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, State Trading Corporation etc. were addressed to consider participation in the Fair. Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry were also addressed similarly.

(2) Indian Missions concerned abroad were requested to arrange special custom facilities to enable sale of goods on payment of duty and the visit of high dignitaries, importers and businessmen to witness the Fair.

(3) Recommendations regarding issues of visa, release of foreign exchange, granting of customs facilities etc. were made to the appropriate Ministries.

(4) Publicity material such as photographs charts etc. were lent to the organisers with a view to give an idea of India's developmental activities to the visitors in foreign countries. 2,500 copies of a brochure entitled

"Export Products of India" was given to the organisers for use in the Fair.

Payment of Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act

*1213. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to revise upward the scale of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act and bring under the purview of the Act employees drawing a basic salary upto Rs. 500; and

(b) when legislation will be undertaken to give effect to the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) As the system of lump sum payments of compensation is to be replaced by a system of periodical payments, which are to be disbursed through the agency of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Act will require substantial changes. The matter is being examined in consultation with the Corporation.

(b) As soon as the proposals for amendments are finalised.

Administration of Dandakaranya

*1214. { **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh high level talks were held in Calcutta with the West Bengal Government regarding the administration of Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, what led to such fresh high level talks regarding the change in administration of Dandakaranya Project?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Periodical talks are held with the West Bengal Government to discuss matters relating to the rehabilitation

of displaced persons from East Pakistan. No special significance need therefore be attached to the talks which were recently held with the State Government.

Registration of Benami Companies

*1215. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 437 on the 24th November, 1959, and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of vesting power in the Registrar under the Companies Act to prevent the registration of benami companies; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the other Ministries concerned.

Co-operative Societies in Tripura

1605. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1173 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) in how many co-operative societies in the Rehabilitation Centre in Tripura the Chairmen and Secretaries who happened to be Government employees have been replaced by non-official members so far; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) None.

(b) Most of the co-operative societies in the rehabilitation centres in Tripura started functioning from 1956-57 and as such it is too early to replace the Government officials holding the posts of Chairmen and Secretaries by non-officials, who have not

yet gained adequate experience. The majority of the members of the Executive Committees are, however, non-officials.

Employment Pattern Survey

1606. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7 on the 9th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the completion of the Employment Pattern Survey conducted by the Delhi University in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning Commission; and

(b) If so, what are their findings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A draft report has been prepared and is now under detailed examination by the Committee of Direction. A summary of the conclusions can be expected shortly.

Part-time Jobs in Delhi

1607. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of people who have been provided part-time jobs in Delhi during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 97 persons were provided part-time jobs by Employment Exchange, Delhi, during the period April '59 to February '60.

Small Scale Industries in Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

1608. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many small scale industries in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab are getting assistance from the Small Scale Industries Service Institute; and

(b) the nature of assistance given and the names of the factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) So far 13 units.

(b) A statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 30].

Folk Songs

1609. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Dogri folk songs and other programmes broadcast from the Delhi Station of the All India Radio during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Six Dogri folk songs were broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi, during 1959-60. No other programmes were broadcast from Delhi as the All India Radio Station for Dogri programmes is Jammu.

Import of Newsprint

1610. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what quantities of newsprints have been allowed to be imported during 1959-60 by:

1. The Indian Express group of Newspapers;
2. The Times of India Group;
3. The Hindustan Times Group;
4. The Statesman; and
5. The Hindu;

(b) the foreign exchange allowed to each for the above period; and

(c) the total supplies from NEPA to each of the above for the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 31].

Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh

1611. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry

be pleased to state the progress made in the establishment of a Corporation for Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Establishment of a State Corporation for Small industries has been recommended to the State Government. Their proposals are awaited.

Net Sale of Dailies

1612. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the net sales of largest circulated dailies during 1958 and 1959 (with all editions) in English and other Indian languages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement giving the requisite information for 1958 is given below. Figures for the year 1959 are being collected and compiled.

STATEMENT

Language	Net average Paid circulation 1958
English	1,55,015
Hindi	71,771
Assamese	4,296
Bengali	78,135
Gujarati	30,212
Kannada	25,880
Malayalam	59,671
Marathi	60,165
Oriya	12,877
Punjabi	5,581
Tamil	1,16,786
Telugu	54,852
Urdu	18,680

Labour Welfare in Andhra Pradesh

1613. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which has been allotted to Andhra Pradesh for

implementing labour welfare measures in the State during 1960-61; and

(b) the nature of various measures for which money has been allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 39.5 lakhs.

(b) The provision includes labour welfare centres, craftsmen's training & manpower and employment service.

Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh

1614. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance asked for and proposed to be given from the handloom cess fund during 1960-61 towards the development of handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): At a meeting held between the representatives of the State Government, Planning Commission and this Ministry, it has been tentatively agreed that the ceiling of Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh for the development of handloom industry during 1960-61 will be Rs. 87.00 lakhs (Rs. 33.09 lakhs as loan and Rs. 53.91 lakhs as grant).

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

1615. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the further progress since made in the different Industrial estates in Andhra Pradesh so far and the stages of their development?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The progress made in the industrial estates in Andhra Pradesh is as follows:—

(1) Industrial Estate at Sanatnagar

33 sheds have been completed and 30 of them have been allotted and occupied. 3 sheds have been retained for departmental units. 20 sheds have started functioning. 28 more sheds are

under construction. 12 of them have their foundations ready. 2 have come up to truss level and 12 have trusses put and covered. Power supply is available in 25 sheds and water supply is available in all the 33 sheds completed. 8 units have reported production of the value of Rs. 1.62 lakhs. About 250 workers are reported to be employed in this estate.

(2) Industrial Estate at Vijayawada

18 sheds have been completed and allotted. 11 of them have been occupied and 3 have started working. 4 more sheds are under construction, and two of them have their foundations ready and the other two have come upto plinth level. Power supply is available in 15 sheds. 3 units have reported monthly production of the value of Rs. 49,000. These units employ 52 persons.

(3) Industrial Estate at Visakapatnam

27 sheds have been completed and allotted provisionally. 10 of them have been occupied and one has started functioning. 4 more sheds are under construction and two of them have come up to window level and the other two upto truss level. Power supply is available in 13 sheds and water supply in 27 sheds.

(4) Industrial Estate at Samalkot

24 sheds have been completed and 14 allotted 8 have been occupied and 5 sheds occupied by 2 units have started functioning. Water and Power Supply is available in 14 sheds.

The monthly production in the two industrial units occupying the 5 sheds is Rs. 20,300 and these units employ 47 persons.

(5) Industrial Estate at Nandyal

10 sheds have been completed 7 of them have been allotted provisionally.

(6) Industrial Estate at Warangal

This Industrial estate has not yet been approved by the Government of India. However, it has been reported that 16 sheds in this estate have been

completed and allotted provisionally. 6 more sheds are under construction. Two of them have their foundations ready and the remaining four have come upto plinth level.

Salt Works in Kutch and Saurashtra

1616. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 256 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the extent of losses sustained by the Salt Works in Kutch and Saurashtra has since been assessed and relief in the form of loans and grants given to such salt works; and

(b) if so, the names of the salt works to which such relief has been given and the quantum thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The extent of damage sustained by the salt works in Kutch and Saurashtra has been assessed. It has been decided that no relief should be sanctioned to them having regard to the extent of the damage caused and the financial position of the parties concerned.

Trade with Hungary

1617. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 442 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have made assessment regarding the trade with Hungary after the signing of the protocol to the Trade Agreement between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The volume of trade in the latter half of 1959 was greater than the corresponding period in the previous year.

Export of Oils and Oil Seeds

**1618. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 604 on the 27th November, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of forming a Central Organisation for the export of vegetable oil, oil seeds and oil cakes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The matter is still under consideration.

Water Dispersible D.D.T.

1619. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of water dispersible D.D.T. in paste form can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona;

(b) the finances that will be required to set up an industry; and

(c) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes. A process for the preparation of water dispersible D.D.T. as an oil bound paste has been developed at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona under a research scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and is covered by Indian Patent No. 56726.

(b) According to the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, the total cost of a plant with a daily capacity to produce 250 lbs. of D.D.T. paste containing 60 per cent. technical D.D.T. will be about Rs. 15,000.

(c) The process has been handed over to the National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation. There is no proposal, at present, to undertake the production in the public sector. The National Research Development Corporation have not so far received any application for a licence from the private sector.

Neem Oil

1620. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Refined Neem Oil can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona;

(b) the finances that will be required to set up an Industry for its production; and

(c) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The process is covered by several patents.

(b) It is estimated that a plant capable of refining about 15 tons of oil per day could be set up for about Rs. 2 lakhs.

(c) No application for the manufacture has been received nor is it proposed to manufacture refined neem oil in the Public Sector.

Cardioactive Glycocides from Digitalis

1621. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of drugs useful in heart diseases 'Cardioactive Glycocides from Digitalis' imported into India during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) whether indigenous production of these drugs can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out in the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow;

(c) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(d) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The statistics of imports of certain drugs covered under 'Cardioactive Glycocides from Digitalis during the years' 1958-59, 1959-60 (April-November) are furnished below:

	1958-59	1959-60 (April- Nov.)
Digitalis, Alkaloids of	Quantity 4,568 Lbs. Value Rs. 11,000	
Digitalin— German and preparations	Value Rs. 2,000	
Digitalin natriale and prepara- tions	Value Rs. 3,000	Rs. 9,000
Digitalin, tincture of	Value Rs. 3000	
Digoxin	Value Rs. 91000	Rs. 71000

The Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow has developed a process on preparation of Cardioactive Glycocides of Digitalis which is covered under Indian patent. Developmental work is being done on the basis of investigations carried out and it is only after the completion of the work. It can be stated whether indigenous manufacture can be established on a commercial scale. An estimate of finances involved will also be available at that stage.

No application for licence for their manufacture has been received. It is

proposed to manufacture 100 kgs per annum of glycosides of Digitalis in the Public Sector with Soviet Collaboration.

Chlorinated Turpentine

1622. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Chlorinated Turpentine imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Chlorinated Turpentine can be taken up on a commercial scale as a

result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The information in respect of turpentine is as follows:

(b) It is used as a pesticide.

Description	Quantity imported		Value	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
	(April-Nov.)		(April-Nov.)	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Mineral Turpentine (turpentine substitute in Cwts.)	1,97,000	1,32,000	29,74,000	11,80,000
Spirits of turpentine (pine oil in galls.)	37,420	30,175	3,53,000	2,90,000

(c) Yes. A process for the manufacture of chlorinated turpentine has been developed at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad and is covered under Indian Patent No. 52338.

(d) According to the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, the total capital cost (including the working capital) of a plant with capacity to produce 396 lbs. of chlorinated turpentine per day will be about Rs. 36,000.

(e) No application has so far been received by the National Research Development Corporation for a licence for the manufacture of chlorinated turpentine under the patented process. There is no proposal at present to set up its production in the public sector.

Liquid Rubber

1623. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Liquid Rubber imported into India in the years

1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved.

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Liquid Rubber can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its manufacture; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As this item is not separately shown in the Trade Classification, import figures are not available.

(b) Liquid Rubber is of recent origin and its utilisation is still in an experimental stage, more or less. It

can, however, be used for the manufacture of a variety of goods such as printers rollers, flexible master moulds.

(c) A process developed at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, has been leased out for commercial exploitation to M/s. Swastik Rubber Products Ltd., Poona, for a period of 14 years on a non-exclusive basis. The firm have not yet gone into production.

(d) The details of the requisite finances are being worked out by the Director of the Institute. Roughly a capital investment of Rs. 15,000 and a working capital on three months basis of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 80,000 might be required for a production of 500 lbs. of liquid rubber per day.

(e) No application has been received nor do Government propose to undertake the manufacture in the Public Sector.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में औद्योगिक कर्मचारी

१६२४. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के आवास के लिये सहायता-प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० ब० देहूरी) : (क) और (ख) . सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना से लाभ पाने योग्य औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिये सरकार द्वारा मकान बनाने के लिये दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ३.६० लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी । परन्तु हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने यह रकम छोड़ दी है, क्योंकि उन का विचार है कि इस अवधि में

उस राज्य क्षेत्र में इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में मालिकों को भी मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध है । परन्तु, केवल एक फैक्टरी ऐसी है, जिसे इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता मिल सकती है और वह वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण मकान बनाने का काम शुरू करने की इच्छुक नहीं है ।

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Bombay

1625. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale handloom industries started in Bombay on co-operative basis during the year 1959, district-wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of such industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A grant of Rs. 8,87,900 has been sanctioned for 1959-60; the balance of Rs. 10,66,100 due will be sanctioned in due course. No loan was sanctioned, as the loan sanctioned in 1958-59 was in excess of actual requirements; this excess has been adjusted against the current year's dues.

ब्यास नदी के ताल में बन-उद्योग

१६२६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १३ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या २३२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्यास नदी के ताल में बन-उद्योग प्रारम्भ करने के बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम सम्भवतः कब तक आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

॥ उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). अखबारी कागज का उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये वन्य साधन पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। वन्य उत्पादनों पर आधारित अन्य उद्योग, जैसे रेजिन, टर्पेन्टाइन आदि स्थापित हो गये हैं और विभिन्न फर्मों द्वारा स्थापित किये जाते रहेंगे।

Cottage Industries in Himachal Pradesh

1627. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the financial help given to develop cottage industries in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the industries that are being developed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Revised estimates for 1959-60 for the development of Cottage and Small industries in Himachal Pradesh are of the order of Rs. 10.91 lakhs. In addition to this assistance amounting to Rs. 2.67 lakhs has been approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of khadi and village industries in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60.

(b) The following industries are being developed in Himachal Pradesh:

I. Khadi and Village Industries:

1. Traditional Khadi
2. Ambar Khadi
3. Processing of cereals and pulses
4. Village Oil
5. Village Leather.
6. Gur & Khandasari.
7. Handmade Paper.
8. Bee-keeping

9. Village Pottery.

II. Small Scale Industries:

1. Hosiery
2. Wood-working
3. Blacksmithy and utensil making
4. Wood Seasoning
5. Tailoring
6. Leather tanning.

III. Handicrafts:

1. Basketry, bamboo-ware etc.
2. Hand-printing
3. Leather-embroidery
4. Sericulture
5. Handloom.

Development of Hilly Regions of Punjab

1628. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Bhak Darshan.
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1487 on the 15th December, 1959 and Starred Question No. 91 on the 12th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Adviser to the Planning Commission on Punjab Hills has been received; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report being of a Confidential nature, it is not in public interest to lay it on the Table of the House.

Trade with Israel

1629. **Shri Rameshwar Tandia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our trade with Israel is negligible;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase our exports to that country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The scope for expansion of trade between the two countries is obviously extremely limited and no special steps are either contemplated or called for.

Industrial Estate at Cuttack

1630. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 585 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) which of the industries located in the Industrial Estate, Cuttack, have supplied their products to the Director General of Supplies under the stores purchase programme so far; and

(b) the value of the goods supplied so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/s. Spark Battery Manufacturing Co. and M/s. Madhusudan Chemical Industries located in the Industrial Estate, Cuttack have been registered with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals as approved suppliers but they have not supplied their products yet.

Regularisation of the Government-built Property Occupied by Displaced Persons

1631. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are regularising the occupation of displaced persons in possession of Government-built property prior to 31st December, 1957 under the relaxed policy of the Government of India. Ministry of Rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters, indicating the colony, so far regu-

larised and the number of properties pending with the Ministry of Rehabilitation for regularisation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (P) Ltd.

1632. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the profits made by the Sindri Fertiliser and Chemicals, Ltd., during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the cost of production ex-factory per ton of fertiliser; and

(c) the cost at which it was offered to the agriculturists?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The profit carried to Appropriation Account during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 1,59,19,183. The accounts for 1959-60 are yet to be closed and finalized.

(b) The Ex-factory price of the Ammonium Sulphate manufactured by Sindri Fertilizers during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 290 per ton.

(c) Sulphate of Ammonia, indigenous or imported, is distributed through the Fertilizer Pool at a uniform price throughout the country. The price paid by the Agriculturists is Rs. 380 per ton after adding the distributors' margin of Rs. 30 to the pool price of Rs. 350 per ton.

Human Rights Commission

1633. Shri Shivannaappa: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-commission of the Human Rights Commission on Religious Discrimination, of which an Indian is a Rapporteur, has submitted its report to the Human Rights Commission; and

(b) whether Government of India have approved all the rules and principles of this Report?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. The report on discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices was prepared by Dr. A. Krishnaswamy, the Rapporteur. This report was due for consideration in the 16th session of the Human Rights Commission, which commenced in Geneva on 29th February, 1960. The proceedings of the Human Rights Commission on this item have not yet been made available to the Government of India. It is not, therefore, known what decision has been taken by the Commission.

(b) The Government of India are in agreement with the general approach of the Rapporteur as embodied in his report, but no final decision has yet been taken on the rules and principles of this report.

Export of Handloom Cloth

1634. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many delegations are being sent out during this year for stepping up the sale of handloom cloth in foreign markets specially in African and Asiatic countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A delegation to East and West African countries will be leaving shortly. It was proposed to send a delegation to Ceylon also; this, however, has been postponed for the present.

Central Public Works Department

1635. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the various grades of officers confirmed against the permanent posts of Sub-divisions, Divisions and Circles in the Central P.W.D.;

(b) their pay scales; and

(c) the rules for their confirmation against the permanent posts?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 32.]

Book on "Kashmir"

1636. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences has undertaken to publish a book on Kashmir;

(b) whether the Academy has asked for any basic material for the book from the Government of India;

(c) whether any of the research workers of the Academy visited Kashmir or any other part of India; and

(d) if so, when did this visit take place?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government have seen a news report to this effect.

(b) and (c). Not to Government's knowledge.

(d) Does not arise.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

1637. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of interest charged on the loans advanced to third parties in the Centrally Administered Territories under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme is compound;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why this fact is not clearly mentioned in the mortgage deed;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the loanees in this behalf; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Mortgage deed, required to be executed by the borrowers under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Union Territories and other Centrally-administered areas, stipulates that recovery of loans, with interest, will be made in specified annual equated instalments. The term 'annual equated instalment' is well understood and contemplates appropriation of the annual instalment of repayment first towards the interest and the remainder towards the principal.

(c) Yes.

(d) The representationists have been advised that the terms of Mortgage-deed are quite explicit and leave no room for ambiguity.

Auction of Government-built Quarters

1638. Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government-built quarters for displaced persons in Premnagar, Dehra Dun so far auctioned by Government;

(b) the number of quarters in which title has been transferred to the purchaser in the auctions; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 99.

(b) Nil.

(c) Line plans of the properties are required to be enclosed with the

transfer deeds. These are under preparation.

Handloom Industry in Third Five Year Plan

1639. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., regarding position of handloom industry in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what reply has been given by Government; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action for preparing an outline for the next Plan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Society has been informed that their suggestions have been noted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Displaced Persons in Kingsway Camp

1640. Shri Hem Barna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the totally unsatisfactory conditions in which the refugees of the Kingsway Camp, Delhi are living.

(b) if so, what steps Government have so far taken to improve conditions in the Camp; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The services in Kingsway colony were transferred to the erst-while Notified Area Committee, Delhi, on 15th July, 1956. A sum of Rs. 6,82,103 has been sanctioned to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for improving the civic amenities in the Colony.

Conference on Safety in Mines

1641. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of committees constituted as a result of recommendations of the conference on safety in mines;

(b) the progress of work up-to-date by each of the committees; and

(c) when the report is likely to be received?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Six.

(b) and (c). 1. Standing Safety Advisory Committee—Met on 29th February, 1960. The Committee decided to meet at quarterly intervals.

2. Technical Committee on Mine Ventilation, Lighting and Mine Plans—The recommendations in respect of the various standards are likely to be finalised by the end of June, 1960.

3. Committee on Fatigue among mine-workers—It is not possible to indicate at present the date by which its recommendations could be expected.

4. Safety Equipment Committee—More than six months needed to complete its deliberations.

5. Technical Committee on Problems of Dust in Mines—An outline of the programme to be followed for carrying out the various investigations in the laboratory, in the field, as well as in experimental galleries, has been finalised. Its interim reports will be submitted from time to time.

6. Committee on Safety Education and Propaganda—It is not possible to indicate the likely date by which the report will be received.

Index of Earnings of Factory Workers

1642. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the index of real earnings of factory workers covered by

Payment of Wages Act has registered a fall in 1959 over that of 1958.

(b) if so, what is the figure for 1959 (base 100—1939);

(c) whether any steps are likely to be taken to protect the real earnings; and

(d) if so, the nature of the steps to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Information regarding 1959 is not yet available.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Export Restrictions for Goa

1643. Shri Achar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the British and other European business firms at Aden, Mombasa and Singapore circumvent our export restrictions for Goa by first importing goods from India and then reshipping them to Goa from Aden and other places;

(b) whether on account of this procedure Indian blockade has practically failed; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have no specific information on re-exports of Indian goods by various firms from Aden etc. to Goa. Generally re-exports from the ports indicated are freely permissible and it is, therefore, difficult to determine whether such goods eventually find their way to the Portuguese possessions in India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हाव-बढ़ियों का आवात

१६४४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने ६ जनवरी, १९६० को हाव-बढ़ियों के आवात पर नये निर्बंध प्रविष्ट करने के बारे में जो आदेश

जारी किया है उस के बाद भारत में कितने मूल्य की हाथ-घड़ियों के आयात की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : लगभग ५ लाख रु० की ।

Central Aid to Andhra Pradesh

1645. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for increase in assistance for plan projects during the financial year 1959-60;

(b) if so, whether increase has been granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No specific request of this nature was received from the State Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पत्रकारों के लिये मकान

१६४६. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के पत्रकारों के समक्ष अब भी मकान की समस्या है ;

(ख) सरकार इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये क्या कर रही है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में कितने पत्रकार सरकारी मकानों में रहते हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० ब० रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में रहने वाले पत्रकारों के सम्मुख आवास की समस्या बहुत कुछ वैसी ही है, जैसी उन के जमान आद्य-वर्णों के अन्य लोगों के सम्मुख है ; और विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं से वे भी लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

इस के अलावा, सरकार ने सामान्य समूह में से ५४ निवास स्थान पत्रकारों को रहने के लिये दिये हैं ।

Stationery Articles used in Government Offices

1647. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many stationery articles e.g., Pencils, D.O. Papers, Paper Weights supplied to the Government offices for official use by the Controller of Printing and Stationery are being imported;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the country is short of production in such articles;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the decorative materials like curtain cloth, costly table lamps for officers' use and chair cushions are purchased by Government Offices which are of foreign make; and

(d) if so, whether Government have issued any orders in this regard prohibiting the use of foreign articles and patronising country-made stuff?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No. Almost all the articles of stationery supplied for daily office use including pencils (other than certain varieties of special drawing pencils), D.O. papers and paper weights are indigenous. Only a few imported articles of stationery are supplied for technical and drawing work, etc. Even in these cases imported articles are procured and supplied only if no suitable indigenous substitutes are available.

(b) The indigenous paper and stationery industries are still in the developmental stage and import of certain items meant for technical, drawing and chart work becomes necessary. Such imports are however, negligible and are resorted to only when the articles are not produced in the country or their quality is below the minimum acceptable standard

necessary for any particular technical purpose.

(c) Necessary information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House after the receipt of information from various Ministries/Departments.

Pedestrian Bridge at Vinay Nagar

1648. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a small bridge has been constructed for the pedestrians over the nullah to connect East Vinay Nagar with Vinay Nagar.

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in this construction;

(c) whether it is proposed to construct a few more such small bridges for pedestrians over this nullah at various points to connect these two colonies;

(d) whether small pucca link roads are also proposed to be built at various points to connect West Vinay Nagar with the Ring Road on the Moti Bagh side; and

(e) if so, when?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 6,725.

(c) and (d). There are no such proposals at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Employees of the Dandakaranya Authority

**1649. { Shri Mohan Nayak:
Dr. Samantsinhar:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 3rd and 4th grade employees working under the Dandakaranya authority; and

(b) how many displaced persons and Oriyas are in each grade?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Class III	1,415
Class IV	695

TOTAL	2,110
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(b) Class	Displaced Persons	Oriyas
III	430	155
IV	195	179

Escape of Naga Leader to Burma

**1651. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Sir Isa, a representative of the Sema Naga tribe on the Working Committee of the Naga Peoples' Convention has escaped into Burma to seek arms and financial assistance for the Nagas underground movement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have no information about the alleged visit of Issac Chishi Sema (not Sir Isa), member of the Working Committee of the Naga People's Convention, to Burma.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING RESULT OF ECONOMY MEASURES

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing the result of the economy measures taken during the quarter ended 30th Septem-

ber, 1959 (and the supplementary information for the quarter ended 30th June, 1959). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2054/60].

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What is the total?

REPORT OF ASHOKA HOTELS LIMITED AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT OF ITS WORKING.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited for the period 1st October, 1958 to 31st March, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government of the working of the Ashoka Hotels Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2055/60].

COMPANIES (ISSUE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES) RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Companies (Issue of Share Certificates) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 333, dated the 19th March, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2056/60].

REPORT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED, AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT OF ITS WORKING.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Cor-

poration Private Limited for the period ended 31st December, 1958 along with the Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government of the working and affairs of the above corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2057/60].

12.05 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 14th March, 1960:—

- (1) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1960.
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1960.
- (4) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 14th March, 1960:—

- (1) The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (2) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1960.
- (3) The Geneva Conventions Bill, 1960.

Matter of Urgent Public Importance

1.06 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reservist—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the twenty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the working of the Iron and Steel Controllers' Organisation.

2.06½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Seventy-Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Important projects.

2.06½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTING OF THE HOUSE

NINETEENTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

2.06½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STEEL PLANT AT BOKARO

Mr. Speaker: Now, **Shri Bibhuti Mishra.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order....

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The setting up of an Iron and Steel Plant at Bokaro".

Mr. Speaker: What was the point of order sought to be raised by **Shri S. M. Banerjee?**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this.

This calling attention notice relates to the setting up of an iron and steel plant at Bokaro. Can it possibly become a matter for calling attention? After all, what immediate importance is there? It may be very important for the hon. Member or for the entire House even; I do not minimise the importance, but is it a subject for a calling attention notice? Has it been sabotaged by somebody? I want your advice on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: I am really very happy that this advice comes from **Shri S. M. Banerjee**, because many such things which need not be brought up either by way of adjournment motions or calling attention notices are being pressed upon me from time to time, and this is one such.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He always brings forward adjournment motions.

Mr. Speaker: Now, it is true that there is no urgency.

I even advised the hon. Member that he might put a question as to what has happened. But the hon. Member is insistent. I tried to avoid it once, twice, and thrice; if he comes

Let all hon. Members note that the time of the House is very precious, and that they are going to do one thing or the other which is very important. Merely because somebody has an apprehension, he need not bring up a matter here. I am sure that the advice given by Shri S. M. Banerjee will be taken into account by all hon. Members who want to bring up such matters.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It is certainly a matter of great public importance, because there are so many doubts being raised as to whether it is going to be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan at all.

Mr. Speaker: This particular calling attention notice has been admitted, and it will be answered.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): With your permission, I would like to save the time of the House. Since the statement is a lengthy one, with your permission, I would like to lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 33].

An Hon. Member: Let it be circulated also.

12.09 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The hon. Minister.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बाराणसी) : कमर्स और इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय के लिये सिर्फ ६ बंटे दिये गये हैं। इस के लिये कम से कम एक बंटा और दिया जाय क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अपनी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएण्ट्स के बारे में चीखना चाहते हैं, और स्पेस एल्यूमीनियम के बारे में भी कुछ कहना है।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Nobody has spoken from Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: This matter was considered yesterday, and, therefore, I extended the time, and I requested the hon. Minister to reply only today. We have no time now.

Shri Basappa: This is an important Ministry. At least ten minutes' time may be given to me. Nobody has spoken on these Demands, from Mysore State.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Whatever remains may be spoken on the Finance Bill. Hon. Members may reserve those things for the Finance Bill.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The discussions which were held yesterday were throughout very constructive, and I would, therefore, like to express my gratefulness to the House for the same.

To begin with, I shall deal briefly with the points raised by some hon. Members. Perhaps, it would be better if I say a few words on what Shri P. K. Deo said about the Orissa Textiles.

I am sorry that what he said had created a somewhat wrong impression about the whole matter. This is an old case and it has been carefully looked into by the Department of Company Law Administration. It is true that an inquiry was held by an inspector and his report was submitted to the Department of Company Law Administration. The report of the inspector was sent to the Orissa Government when they asked for it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): When was it sent?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When they asked for it, it was sent to them. Under the law, no such report is submitted to anybody unless it has been demanded by one or more shareholders.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted to know the time when it was sent to Orissa.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall tell him.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly note down any particular points on which they want clarification after the Minister concludes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Under the law, we are not entitled to send the report to anyone else except to a shareholder subject to his demanding the same. If he does not, we are not bound to send it to him and we cannot send it to him. The letter from the Orissa Government was received in September, 1959 and the report was immediately sent. It is wrong to say that reminders were sent. The hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, mentioned that perhaps many reminders were sent. That is quite incorrect. No reminder was sent. On receipt of the first letter, the report was sent to the Orissa Government.

Secondly, there are two kinds of allegations or charges made against the Orissa Textiles. The first is about a breach of the company law. In so far as that is concerned, the Company Law Administration examined each and every one of the points referred to by the inspector. I might tell the House that before any action could be taken, the Orissa Textiles had rectified most of the mistakes that were pointed out in the report. I cannot go into each and every matter here. But the Company Law Administration does not generally want to take action before an opportunity is given to the concern to rectify their mistakes. If they do not do it, naturally action is taken against them or a suit is filed in court. But here there was no cause for action because the mistakes were rectified.

I shall merely point out as examples two charges. One is about advances to the directors of the company and to other companies in which the directors were interested, without disclosure of interest etc. A sum of Rs. 12,509 was outstanding from some persons as interest from debit balances. These

transactions amounted to a contravention of section 86D of the 1913 Act. But since the directors paid the amount of Rs. 12,509 before final action on the inspector's report was decided upon, it was felt that a prosecution for the technical breach of law would not be worthwhile.

Secondly, regarding the utilisation of the accumulation in the staff provident fund by the company, without going into details, I might merely inform the House that the balances to the credit of the staff provident fund on 31st March, 1955, were Rs. 1,08,960. The liability of the provident fund was cleared off by the company by making investments as required under the Trust Deed.

These were two clear examples which go to show that the mistakes or breaches were rectified and no action was called for. Now, there are other types of cases which attract civil liability. Generally, the Government of India in the Department of Company Law Administration do not consider it advisable to go in for civil cases. The main responsibility of filing a suit of a civil nature is that of the shareholders. I have not got much time because I have to deal with a number of other matters, but if the hon. Member will see the U.K. practice, he will find that the U.K. Government also do not encourage any kind of civil litigation in regard to such inquiries held there. It is left to the shareholders to take what action they deem fit.

In this case, the Orissa Government have got a larger number of shares in the Orissa Textiles and as one of the shareholders of that concern, they could, if they thought proper, have filed a civil suit against the Orissa Textiles. Even in that respect, I can quote some cases, but I would not like to take the time of the House.

In another matter not in connection with this case but for a different reason, the Company Law Administration took action against Shri B. Pattnaik

whose name was mentioned by the hon. Member. He gave the impression that some kind of protection was being given to Shri B. Patnaik. It is a wholly wrong idea. I might tell him that when this case was being examined, Shri Patnaik was actually prosecuted by the Company Law Administration for certain offences. It was a criminal case filed by the Company Law Administration against Shri Patnaik. So there is no question of giving any protection to Shri B. Patnaik.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the amount involved in the case?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Orissa Government are protecting him all right.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Members of the Orissa Assembly, if they so desire, can take up that question in the Assembly with the Government. But I would like to tell Shri P. K. Deo, that even now I am prepared to look into the whole matter again. I have not dealt with that case. It has been dealt with at the Secretary's level. But even though I have not been able to go through the papers fully, from as much as I have seen, I am convinced that no action under the company law was called for. I have discussed with all my officers of standing—legal and judicial standing—who have told me only this morning that their review or their examination might be scrutinised by anybody. They are absolutely certain that under the company law, no action was called for. As for the civil suit—of course, it was for the shareholders to take action. Even in those matters, they hold certain views. I do not want to express them here. I am even prepared to invite Shri P. K. Deo to come and have a discussion with the officers of the Company Law Administration. I would only beg of him not to refer to such matters in such detail in the House unless he has had a discussion with us and has felt convinced that

the position is not satisfactory and the matter should be taken up in the House itself.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I rise on a point of order. This restriction may amount to a breach of privilege. This means that one cannot express one's views without first discussing the matter with the officers.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): It is only an appeal. I think he has not understood the spirit in which it was said.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister will kindly resume his seat.

The other day, I believe, Shri Nagi Reddy raised this question. Shri Patnaik who was here wanted him to give the full name in order to avoid any confusion that it referred to him. Then, I observed that we have got the privilege. But if there be an impression created outside that we are abusing this privilege that would not add to the prestige of Parliament. I also referred to a rule so far as the public officials under the authority of the Ministers are concerned. There is a rule which says that if any hon. Member wants to raise any charge of corruption or otherwise against any such person he must send notice to me and I will forward it to the Minister so that when the matter is raised on the floor of the House, the Minister may be in possession of the facts to contradict or otherwise explain that matter. That rule is being observed.

But with respect to outsiders, on whose behalf and as whose agents we have come here, their respect and their prestige is as much our concern as our respect and privilege. Therefore, I said to Shri Nagi Reddy, while he was speaking, that only after all enquiries are made and they are satisfied on some authority which they can rely upon, they should make such statements. Once a statement is made on the floor of the House, it catches and the damage, if any, is done even if it is corrected later on. It is within this limit that

[Mr. Speaker]

there is freedom. There is nobody who is going to prevent an hon. Member even assuming that an hon. Member goes out of his way and uses his privilege; it is for me to pull him up. Of course, nobody can take exception to that. Of course, hon. Members will, certainly, place before the House without fear or favour any important thing, any matter of importance and they need not be afraid of anybody. But that ought not to allow them to make all sorts of allegations without proper limit. It is their responsibility. These are the limits. I cannot say more on this matter. Every hon. Member who wants to say something about any important person who is not before the House will weigh once, twice and thrice and also place himself in the position of the person outside, before doing so. Next time he may or may not be returned as a Member. Supposing some other Member makes such an allegation how would he like it?

Under these circumstances, these are the limits within which the hon. Members must exercise their privilege. They themselves must find out how far they can proceed. Of course, they are entitled to all the immunities that the Constitution has given them.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to submit that the observations I made are corroborated by facts from the reports and from the various documents. I never attributed any motive. I left it to the Chair to draw conclusions.

Mr. Speaker: I am not here to draw conclusions. I do not know the facts at all. I leave it to the hon. Members to decide for themselves whether they can make such statements or not. Every hon. Member is his own best judge. He is a representative of 8 lakhs of people. He holds a very responsible position. Merely because there is privilege and immunity, he ought not to utilise it. Of course, hon. Members could make statements which they would not be afraid to make

outside. That must be the norm. In exceptional cases, of course, the border line may be crossed. The hon. Minister.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall come now to another point. **Shri Nagi Reddy** said something about some of the important concerns in which we have got a minority shareholding and the foreigners are in a majority. I wanted to examine the figures; but I am sorry I have not been able to get them. But, if necessary, I can furnish that information to **Shri Nagi Reddy** separately. (Interruptions.) But even if the House wants, I have no objection because that is an open chapter, that is an open book. There is nothing secret about the participation or collaboration that takes places. But, generally, our policy is that we want that Indians should be the majority shareholders in any concern and the management should also be predominantly in Indian hands.

These are the important points which are borne in mind in coming to any agreement. But it cannot be done always and in each and every case. We have to make some modifications or we have to accept certain conditions in difficult cases. We cannot entirely prevent the development of industry in certain directions if we have not got the necessary foreign exchange or the necessary rupee finance. So, in those circumstances, some exceptions are made; and, I do not think it would be possible for me to give any categorical assurance that no such participation in which there is majority shareholding of foreigners will be possible. But, however, I do feel that, as a general principle, we accept what, perhaps, **Shri Nagi Reddy** wants; and we have been pursuing that policy throughout.

I was a bit surprised when he said that no Indian is able to design a steel plant. He said it would be impossible for any Indian or any Indian engineer to put up a steel plant. I was

amazed to hear that. I do not want to criticise anybody. But, anyhow, the collaborators and the participants in the three steel plants will be greatly blamed if that situation exists. (*Inter-ruption*).

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It is not my intention to say that. I was referring to the private sector. I am sure that today designers have been produced in the country. My only contention was that during the 50 years of existence of the private sector, the IISCO and TISCO, we were not able to get that technical know-how which we are now getting through the public sector. That was my criticism. I am glad you have got it now.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is all right. I had a slightly different impression. Anyhow, as the Steel Minister is sitting here I thought I might convey to the House what he feels about the matter. He was telling us that, in fact, a preliminary report has already been submitted for a fourth steel plant by an Indian engineer and a number of Indian consultants. The Steel Minister feels that it might be possible to put up the fourth steel plant with the help of Indian engineers. He feels that perhaps 80 per cent. of the officers at the top—he was not referring to the lower officers—about 80 or 70 per cent. of the officers at the top might be found—top engineers—from amongst our own countrymen. This is, I think, a big achievement; and I hope Shri Nagi Reddy will feel satisfied over this matter.

I shall now refer to what Shri B. C. Ghose and Dr. Krishnaswamy said about exports. I am sorry I am not prepared to share the pessimism of Shri B. C. Ghose in regard to the improvement of our exports. I was also a bit surprised when he said that during the last three years, or over three years, there has been a decline in our exports. But the figures tell otherwise. This year, in 1959, our exports have reached the figure of Rs. 623 crores.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I said about 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In 1957 it was Rs. 610 crores; in 1958 it went down....

Shri Bimal Ghose: In 1957-58?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am giving the figures for the calendar years 1957, 1958 and 1959. This Rs. 623 crores is for the last year, I mean 1959. It is the highest figure of exports for the last 10 years. However, I should agree with Shri B. C. Ghose that we will have to face enormous difficulties in the coming year. The world market is getting more and more competitive. Yet the world trade is on the increase and if it is expected to increase, the Indian trade should also expand. In that hope, I have a feeling that our exports would rather go up than go down. As I mentioned, we may have to face great difficulty in so far as the West European countries are concerned and the hon. Member is fully aware of the coming up of the European Common Market. That restrictive approach is there and I hope they will themselves realise that it will not ultimately help them. However, as far as we have been able to judge, these things have not affected our exports so far. However, we have to be very careful and we keep a close and constant watch. In fact we are also considering ways and means as to how to overcome the difficulties that we might have to face in case these restrictions have a bad effect on the trade of our own country. I may also tell him that it is our desire to increase our exports in a big way through the State Trading Corporation. The STC, it has often been said by the people outside, is going in for more imports and has not done enough towards exports. I fully realise the significance of these observations and for some-time we have been making efforts for the STC to take more and more interest in exports. It has been possible for the STC to export goods worth

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over Rs. 21 crores last year and I know that it is trying to double this amount in the current year, 1960.

As Dr. Krishnaswami said, it is true that if you want to export, greater production is absolutely necessary. I fully endorse his views. There are still many primary products which are exported and which have got a fairly good market. Items like oil seeds, chillies, onions, spices, cotton, raw jute, oil and oil-cakes, etc. have great export possibilities. It is true they are more or less in the agricultural sector; they are agricultural products. So, it is essential that the production of these items should be considerably increased. I do attach full importance to the increased production of foodgrains but I am sorry I do not hold the opinion that the cash crops cannot be simultaneously developed or their production cannot be increased, whether it is cotton or raw jute or oil seeds. All these items could also be developed simultaneously. Otherwise, if production does not increase, the prices go up. Some of these commodities are consumed in the country in large quantities. I feel somewhat amused but I am told that my friends from the south resent the export of chillies. The export of onions will be resented in Punjab, in Meerut and in other places. To some extent we will have to make some sacrifices. If we produce more, we can keep the price level as well as export the surplus that is made available for that purpose. I must say that our sister Ministries have to realise the urgency and importance of exports. They do so but perhaps a greater realisation is called for, as is called for in the case of the manufacturers outside and other mill-owners, etc. Similarly, the Government as a whole will have to move in this matter and take a bold step.

Dr. Krishnaswami said that special efforts should be made to promote trade with Africa and Middle-East. I do not want to claim any special credit but if Dr. Krishnaswami will see

my note on African countries and the efforts we are making for increasing the exports, he will perhaps be satisfied that the Ministry is already at the problem. He does not happen to be here but I would like to inform the House that we had a series of four Indian exhibitions in the recent past in East Africa—Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Pemba and Nairobi. They were held during the period December, 1959—February, 1960. For 1960, two more exhibitions—one at Cairo and the other at Accra—have already been approved. We have already one show-room at Cairo which was established in 1957. For 1960, two more show-rooms, one at Beirut and the other at Nairobi have already been approved. These two new units will be started as early as practicable.

As regards South East Asia, we have already one small show-room at Jakarta and another at Bangkok. Similarly, show-rooms in the premises of our mission at Rangoon is now under consideration. We considered Singapore but it has recently been given up. Besides that the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry has set up regional councils consisting of exporters interested in a specific region to aim at concerted measures with the help of official and semi-official organisations to promote exports in particular regions.

It was also said that we should try to strengthen our commercial representative organisations abroad. At present we have 39 trade officers and we spend nearly Rs. 58.79 lakhs on them. From time to time, we have reviewed the staff position of our trade offices and have been considering the question of strengthening our commercial representation abroad. It has, however, not been possible to increase the staff in many places as the need for economy has been paramount. A committee has recently been constituted to review the staff position in the trade offices in our embassies abroad and it is reviewing the position, embassy-wise and it is attempting to find solutions

compatible both with economy and increasing efficiency. Although Dr. Krishnaswamy said that these incentives or export promotion schemes would not go too far to help our exports, I am sorry I do not agree with him and I do feel that we have to take various steps such as publicity, propaganda, strengthening of our commercial organisations abroad and greater production. But export promotion measures are absolutely necessary. I know that all those measures and similar measures have been taken in various countries who have been able to step up their exports, whether it is Japan or other countries. In fact, what we have done so far in order to boost up exports does not go very far.

I may take the example of refund to exporters. The refund to exporters is made with great difficulty. In fact, the exporter is put to a lot of inconvenience. There are taxes levied by State Governments, excise duties by the Government at the centre and other taxes also. I have been considering whether it would be possible for the reimbursement of the refund to the exporter from one place, and the Central Government and the State Governments can settle their accounts among themselves. If the exporter has to get his refund for sales tax from the State Government, for excise duties from the Central Government and, perhaps, some refund for levies by Local Boards, if we could collect all these things together and pay it back to him from one centre or one place, it would make his task very easy and, I think, it would give him a special encouragement. I am considering this matter whether we can do it, and we will have, naturally to consult the Economic Affairs Department.

While dealing with exports, I might also say a few words about imports. Although it may look incongruous, if we want to step up our exports we will have to an extent to liberalise our imports. There are many things, whether it is capital goods or otherwise. Naturally, for capital goods we will

have to import for replacement of machinery—tea machinery, coal machinery etc. They are all coming up for replacement of their old machinery. Unless we have got necessary funds we cannot give them licences for importing that kind of machinery. So we have to remember that for sometime to come we will have to import more and more.

The question of raw materials is undoubtedly most important and, in fact, our production could have been much better if we were in a position to supply enough raw materials to our manufacturers, whether it is steel or non-ferrous metals or rayon yarn or wool tops. Therefore, these two things go together.

Recently some transport workers of some transport organisations met me. They said it was false economy not to supply them spare parts; their vehicles go off the road for a number of days and they cannot function. We have to consider these matters and be very careful in so far as our restrictions on imports are concerned.

In fact, I am sorry that whereas for capital goods and machinery etc. we get foreign loans, for raw materials we do not get them. We have got some from Canada and some from the Development Loan Fund also. When the three experts of the U.N. were here, in fact, I told them that it was for them to devise ways and means how they can help our country to import raw materials from abroad in order to develop our industries. So I personally feel that whereas we may ask for help in respect of capital goods and other things, we should also, as far as possible, make full efforts to get sufficient loans for import of raw materials.

Well, in this connection, I might tell Shri Ghose that in spite of these restricted imports we have been able to increase our industrial production. In fact, if I mistake not, the figures that I

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have seen last night show that the increase is rather over 10 per cent. It has been possible to do so because we have been very discreet in fixing priorities to imports of various commodities. We have, naturally, given priority to machinery or to spare parts or to raw materials. So our discretion has paid, and in spite of restricted imports our production has gone up.

I might also inform the House that we propose to take important steps in order to minimise the difficulties of the importers. One of the important measures which we have taken is that of repeat licensing. In the cases of repeat licensing licences are issued across the counter within two to six days of the receipt of the application. We propose to continue with this measure. As a measure of further help, especially to the industry, it is our intention to bring in annual licensing for quite a large number of items of our imports for actual users and for some established importers very shortly. This will be a new and big step and will help a number of industries in the scheduled sector as also our small-scale industries. It is our expectation that besides being of help to importers who will be saved from making applications for import licences, it will also enable importers to enter into longer contracts with foreign suppliers, arrange for freight in advance and ensure uninterrupted supply of raw materials to indigenous industry on the basis of which they can draw up and implement a planned production programme. I might also express the hope that this will enable them to take advantage of the price situation in a manner that will maximise the quantum of imports for the same value of foreign exchange.

I shall now say a few words about textiles. This is undoubtedly one of the important consumer goods and also serves as a substantial exchange earner. The prices of cotton have recently gone up, and there is going to be a heavy bill on increase in wages, dearness allowances etc., in the light of recommendations of the Textile Wage

Board. But the biggest difficulty has been the shortage of cotton.

Our production of cotton on account of bad crops has considerably gone down from 51 lakh bales to about 42 lakh bales, and recently the Textile Commissioner has informed us that he apprehended a further reduction and he felt that it may not be possible to make cotton available for more than 38 lakh bales. So this has caused a serious situation both for us and for the industry. Further, cloth is an important matter on which we cannot take any risks; it comes next to food. Therefore, we have decided that we should import cotton from foreign countries.

Because the deficit will be about 12 lakh to 14 lakh bales, we have up till now, during the current season, permitted the import of a quantity of 8.8 lakh bales. We are making further efforts to import nearly four lakh bales under P.L. 480 as well as from other free sources in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs. This will, I hope, help in bringing about considerable relief in so far as the supply of cotton is concerned. It is essential that the textile mills should fully maintain the production of cotton fabrics and I hope the prices should not rise in case the supply of cotton is adequate.

I might also mention a few words about the closed mills in the textile industry about which references have been made in this House during Question Hour. There are 39 mills closed. As I had said before, the Textile Commissioner's organisation had made enquiries into the case of the closed mills. The report has not been submitted, but it is hoped that by the end of next month, they will be able to submit their report. However, their preliminary reaction is, out of these 39 mills, about 19 mills are such which will have to be scrapped either because their machinery is completely outmoded or their management, financial position, etc., is extremely per-

lous. So, in these circumstances, the textile working group feels that only 19 mills will be left whose cases will have to be examined. They are looking into that matter. Hon. Members may say that if these 19 or 20 mills are scrapped, it might create a difficult situation for the workers who have been working there. I quite agree. But there are two points which I would like to mention in this regard. Firstly, it is good that these old, outmoded mills should not remain in production. They are already closed, because in the competitive world of today, these old mills with old machinery cannot function at all. It is good that they are scrapped and new mills come up, provided with automatic looms, and Government would be most willing to give fresh licences to parties to set up mills in the same place or roundabout or near-about that place, so that the workers who have been working there get continued employment. We are willing to do that.

Secondly, if these remaining 19 mills which are under examination by the textile working group could be revived, some of the steps we can take to revive them are : (1) appointment of an authorised controller under the Industries Act; (2) taking over the mill on lease from the Official Receiver by the State Government; (3) where defective management is at the root of the trouble, persuading the management to affect a voluntary change; (4) create conditions in which more finances would be forthcoming, particularly in cases where the closure was precipitated by financial difficulties; (5) grant of facilities for renovation and modernisation of machinery wherever necessary; and (6) addition of balancing equipment when the existing machinery is either unbalanced or uneconomic.

So, hon. Members will see that this matter has been receiving very careful attention of the Government, and we propose to take various steps in regard to the opening of mills and issuing

fresh licences for setting up of new mills.

I might also add that the question of modernisation of textile mills is very important, and if we want to continue to export our cotton fabrics, there is no way out but to gradually proceed with the modernisation of textile mills. I know the National Industrial Development Corporation has not got enough funds at its disposal because this modernisation will cost not in lakhs but in crores—may be Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 70 crores or Rs. 80 crores or even, say, Rs. 100 crores. So, this processing of modernisation will have to be carried out in a staggered way. I would suggest that the textile industry should not keep their hands and minds closed. In fact, the textile industry in a way has to be re-opened, and those engaged in it should be able to find funds from their own resources as from the public either through banks or by raising loans, to renovate their mills and bring about a radical change. The National Industrial Development Corporation or the Government can help them in guaranteeing loans or in helping them to get loans from banks or other similar institutions.

Shri Bimal Ghose and Shri A. C. Guha have referred to the jute industry. At the present moment, the jute industry is, I might say, in a stable position, and those engaged in it have considerably modernised the industry. That must be said to the credit of the industry. However, one thing is there. The jute industry should get enough of jute cuttings, which perhaps are used for mixing purposes, without which the quality of their fabric does not improve. So, in so far as jute cutting is concerned, we are going to import their needs and requirements from Pakistan. Recently, in our agreement with Pakistan, we have introduced a clause. Formerly, and last year also, we had imported some jute cuttings from Pakistan. So, if the needs of industry in so far as jute cutting is concerned are fully met, there should be no reason for any kind of dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction in the sense that

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our export of jute goods should not decline. That is my main interest.

It should also, however, be remembered that about ten per cent of the looms are still sealed. Formerly, it was 14 per cent. The industry has brought it down to ten per cent. So, they have moved in this direction. I have been telling them, and I would appeal to them again, that they should keep it constantly in mind and try to release, even if they can do it only gradually, their looms.

About tea, I shall not say much. But there is one aspect which has caused as some concern. Tea exports declined rather substantially last year. However, we think that it may be possible to make up that loss in the current year. Even if we may not be able to make up, I hope the export of tea will go up in this calendar year. In fact, we have taken a number of steps to increase the production. I do not want to go into the details. But in respect of Cachar and Tripura areas, especially, where the gardens are weak, we have given them subsidies in the matter of fertilisers, transport, etc. Recently we have introduced two schemes to give them machinery on hire-purchase basis. It was difficult to introduce this scheme in so far as the weak gardens are concerned, because they cannot provide the necessary security. Still, the Tea Board has provided funds for the same and this scheme is being implemented. About Rs. 75,000 per tea planter would be given in case of Cachar and Tripura. In so far as the other areas are concerned, larger funds had been allocated and a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs would be given to each planter for this hire-purchase scheme and they can replace their old machinery. In fact, it is important that the old machines should be changed, so that the plantations can improve.

13 hrs.

As you are aware, the Finance Minister has stated in his speech that

in order to relieve the tea industry from the local levy of the Assam and West Bengal Government, an enabling provision has been made for raising the excise duty on tea, so that suitable compensation can be given to the State Governments for abolishing their levy. That has been a big problem with the tea plantations of Assam and Bengal. This step which the Finance Minister has taken will, I hope, after discussions with the State Government give a great relief to the planters.

As regards propaganda of Indian tea, I might merely mention that we have recently decided to carry on propaganda of Indian tea in U.K. But we felt that we should not completely rule out the general propaganda or come out from the Tea Council. General propaganda of tea also is desirable because it helps in the consumption of more tea in those areas where tea is not consumed much. So, we will be joining in general propaganda also of tea. But specially this step of propagating Indian tea in U.K. has recently been decided and a market analysis was carried out.

We have decided to post an office in the U.K. to look after the interests of Indian tea in that connection. Similarly we have selected an officer for the post of Tea Adviser in the Consulate General of India in New York. It will naturally be his duty to strive for the promotion of tea exports to the United States and Canada and to organise the necessary publicity and propaganda for this purpose. In regard to West Germany and other European countries, the deputation of an officer to maintain close relationship with the local tea trade is also under consideration.

As regards coffee, its exports are also limited only by our production. We would like to export more. We have now decided to increase our production and we hope it would be possible to double our production of coffee by the end of the third Plan period. This will, I hope, meet the internal need as well as the needs of export. We shall

try to achieve this increase in production not only by intensive cultivation in the areas already under cultivation, but also by taking up coffee-growing in new areas where conditions are suitable. Such areas will perhaps be found in the States of Andhra, Orissa and Assam.

I wanted to say a few words about rubber, but I shall not do so as there is hardly much time left. In the case of rubber also, we want to increase our production. We are greatly in short supply of rubber at the present moment. We are importing about 14,000 tons of rubber. So, we have a scheme for replanting 70,000 acres of our low-yielding rubber land. We are also giving subsidy to growers from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per acre. In fact, we are already considering whether this subsidy should be further increased. There is a great possibility of cultivation of rubber in Nicobar and Andaman islands. Nicobar is ideally suited for this purpose. In fact, we are carrying on a survey in these islands. When the survey report comes, we will consider as to what further steps have to be taken.

Shri Vinayak Rao made a reference yesterday about forward markets and forward contracts. In fact, he said that forward trading should be banned. It has both advantages and disadvantages; I shall not go into them. But I may merely tell him that during the last few years, we have also come to know that the members of the forward market associations have indulged in wrong practice. The powers available under the existing Act have been found to be insufficient to curb these activities and it is proposed to tighten up the regulation by such measures as registration of all associations in the country engaged in forward trading of one kind or another, rendering kerb trading and publication of kerb rates illegal, tightening up the penal provisions of the existing Act and such other measures. I propose to come before the House with a Bill to amend the existing Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act to provide for these matters.

I may also inform the House that the present Patents and Designs Act was enacted in 1911 and since then there have been vast changes in the political and economic conditions of the country. In 1957, the Government of India requested Shri Rajagopala Ayyangar, who was then a Judge of the Madras High Court, to advise them in regard to the revision of the patents law. Shri Ayyangar submitted his report, which is indeed very comprehensive. It deals in detail with all the important aspects of the patent system. After careful consideration of the relevant matters, Shri Ayyangar recommended that the existing patents law in India should be revised and improved, having regard to the specific economic, industrial and technological conditions of the country. He has proposed that there should be a special provision in the statute to minimise the abuse of patent monopoly and to ensure the compulsory working in this country of patents. His recommendations are under examination and it is hoped to introduce in Parliament during this year a comprehensive Bill on patents to take the place of the existing Patents Act. I must express my sincere appreciation for the great work that Shri Ayyangar has done in regard to these complicated problems. He has put in very hard work and his reports are voluminous and indeed make an invaluable contribution. It is with his assistance that we would be able to enact a satisfactory legislation on patents.

I might also inform the House that from 1st April, 1960—from tomorrow—we will be adopting the metric system in India.

We have consulted the State Governments and they have all agreed. As you all know, currency was to be decimalised and the prevailing weights and measures were to be replaced by the metric system. Now the currency reform is nearly complete and the reform of weights and measures is in progress. So, it would be possible to adopt this system from the 1st of April 1960.

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Before I conclude, I shall refer to one or two important matters concerning the industry. My colleague, Shri Manubhai Shah, has dealt with heavy industries at great length. He has furnished the House with all the information in his possession as to what Government propose to do now and in the next Third Plan. The Plan is indeed sizeable and heavy industries will undoubtedly revolutionize the economy of our country.

Here I want to say a few words in so far as the dispersal of industries and employment are concerned. I have given thought to the matter as to how we can increase employment and give more employment to our people. Though I am saying nothing new, it is almost certain that, in so far as these heavy industries are concerned, unless we can develop the ancillary industries along with them there will be no dispersal of industries and there will never be greater or larger employment. Though we have been thinking about it we have not been able to take any definite steps. I think when licences are issued, or any agreement is arrived at, it will have to be carefully considered as to what are the ancillaries which should be set up outside the bigger project. For example, take motor car. Everyone knows that a large number of the parts, components and tools of a motor car could be made outside the assembly unit. At the present moment, it is true that some of these parts and components are made outside. My idea is that whether it is an aluminium factory, a factory manufacturing cars or other factories, before we issue licences we will have to settle about the setting up of ancillary industries through discussion. I am not thinking in terms of making any law. As I said the other day, in the United States the General Motors have about 20,000 sub-contractors with them. Imagine what a big number it is. That is so not only in motor cars. Even in the steel plants there, in the Steel Corpora-

tion of the United States, they have got 55,000 small industries or business which feed the requirements of the steel plants. So it is this kind of ancillary industries which we will also have to put up in our country, and we must take some positive steps in that regard. I have no doubt that we will be able to do it successfully and we will be able to have a concrete and positive scheme in so far as this matter is concerned.

There is another aspect. In fact, I have been thinking that our small-scale industries organisation will have to make a radical change in their present set-up. I personally feel that our small-scale industries organisation should have three clear-cut divisions. By 'clear-cut' I do not mean that there should be a very hard and fast line, but there should be a clear-cut division of work. One unit or division should deal only with ancillary industries. It will be for that organisation to demarcate, as I said, selected items which should be built up in the ancillary industries, to help the parties in getting the funds, if necessary, through banks or otherwise to get them raw materials etc. Even if foreign participation is called for, Government can lend its moral support to those parties so that they can get the necessary foreign exchange, because usually it is the bigger parties which can easily secure collaboration and participation with bigger concerns abroad. If the outside concerns know that Government has given their moral support to a particular party, they will easily get the necessary loans or participation from other countries. I know of one or two cases. As soon as it was mentioned by one of our officers to a foreign concern that "Why not you try to come to an understanding with some other party here? We can tell you definitely that no risk is involved", they immediately understood the implications and fully agreed with it. In fact, they are now in the process,

of discussing with the other smaller parties. So, I think that this unit should only look after the ancillaries.

There should be another unit or division which should give guidance in regard to the setting up of medium size industries. There is not much difference between the two, as ancillary industries may also be medium-size industries. But I am thinking of a few items which could be taken up as medium-size industries, to which a reference was made by Shri Manubhai Shah. For example, paper. We are in short-supply of paper and it has been estimated that by the year 1963 we will be short of writing and printing paper etc. by about 1,43,000 tons. At the present moment, we are importing paper. How to meet this gap? There can be 4, 5 or 6 big paper industries which might meet this gap. But, as Shri Manubhai Shah has stated, it would be desirable to set up smaller factories if they are economical. An investigation has been held by an expert in paper and Shri Manubhai Shah has passed on that report to me. I was looking into that and I found that it is stated that for a plant with the capacity of 3,600 tons Rs. 29 lakhs will have to be invested. It is also stated that it will give a return of 18 per cent. He has gone into great details and furnished every small information that is called for in this connection in that report. Of course, he has based his figures also on five tons per day. Then the number of factories will be much larger. But even if it is ten tons per day and an investment of Rs. 29 lakhs is made with a return of 18 per cent, what greater advantage or benefit can we expect? On that condition, we can set up about 50 factories instead of having five or six. Every member from every part of the country, is naturally anxious that he should have industries in his area. Now, if we have 50 paper factories, we can distribute 2, 3 or 4 factories in each State and the raw materials also for these small factories will not be so difficult. Shri Manubhai Shah says

that they have prepared schemes for 5 tons with an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs or two or three tons with an investment of Rs. 5 lakhs. I was referring to raw materials for bigger factories we want bamboo. Bamboo might be in short-supply and it might not be possible to supply bamboo in adequate quantities as raw material for these large paper industries. In the case of small industries, you can use waste paper, rags, straw or bagasse. These raw materials could be easily consumed by the medium-sized industries.

He has also said that even small paper pulp plants could be set up. Up till now the idea was that we can only have a pulp plant as a very big and a major industry. But he is of the opinion that pulp plants could also be set up as medium-sized industries. Further it will be much easier and cheaper to supply paper-making machinery to these smaller paper industries. We can make them here more easily and it would be cheaper also.

I shall mention another item, viz. machine tools. If we so desire we can certainly put up small factories for machine tools. In fact, during the war a large number of factories had come up which were making machine tools, but later on as the then Government did not take any interest they came to an end. But we have many technicians and others who can take up this work. For machine tools also an investigation has been made but it has to be further verified and finalised.

It may be possible to get Rs. 30 lakhs worth of machine tools from a unit in which Rs. 30 lakhs are invested. If Rs. 50 lakhs are invested, you can get Rs. 50 lakhs worth of machine tools. We will require machine tools in very large quantities. In fact, our requirement would be of the order of Rs. 30 crores. That is the minimum figure. It may go up to Rs. 50 crores. At the present moment perhaps we are importing about Rs. 15 crores worth of machine tools. Of course,

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we should have for machine tools etc. bigger factories. We are going to double the Hindustan Machine Tools capacity. Another new factory is going to be set up. Besides that, if we take up this item as a medium-sized industry we can again disperse the industry and give employment to people living in different regions. I was therefore suggesting that there should be another unit which should be formed in the small-scale industries organisation in order to help and guide the new entrepreneurs. I am even thinking, and in fact I have suggested to some State Governments, that they should themselves, if others are not forthcoming, set up some industries. They do not require very big sums. If they do so it is all right. I would even suggest that the Central Government set an example by building a few such industries so that others can follow up if they so desire.

The third division or unit which I would mention at the end is the industrial estates and the small industries which do not cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs. I do not want to say much about it. Shri Manubhai Shah has already said enough on that. I do not entirely agree that these industrial estates should not be put up in cities. They have to be put up in cities because there also the question of employment is tremendous. But besides that, I made some enquiries from the Irrigation and Power Department and came to know that there are about 600 to 680 towns with a population ranging between 10,000 to 20,000. Out of these over 600 towns there are a little over 300 towns which are electrified. These towns are in fact the hub of the villages round about them. I feel that the electricity there should not be utilised only for lighting purposes but we should also utilise it for setting up small industries or these industrial estates. They should be rural industrial estates. If in those towns we can set up a large number of rural-industrial estates, we can have greater production as well as provide chances for larger employ-

ment.

I shall go a step further and suggest that we should think in terms of industries in sheds. Placed as we are, with our poverty and unemployment we cannot always think in a big way. In villages, of course, when we think of using machines we cannot think of it without power. There is not enough scope for power at the present moment in the villages particularly. However expansion of power is going on even today. There are not less than 6,000 villages where power is available and in another four to five years it is said that about 46,000 or 50,000 villages will be covered. In those villages we can even have small sheds. We can have training-cum-production centres there. We can utilise the local talent. We can make goods which may be needed for the villages themselves. Small agricultural implements, lanterns and so many things we can think of which could be made in those small sheds on which we may not spend much for buildings etc. There may be a modest effort. But it will undoubtedly be in the midst of the rural areas where people will be greatly benefited.

I have taken much of your time but in the end I would merely say that when I suggest these things about ancillary industries, medium-sized industries, small-scale industries or industries in sheds, our objective only is to industrialise the country physically as well as mentally. It is necessary that each and every citizen of our country should feel that if he is prepared to work with his hand he will get an opportunity for working or he will get employment. It is essential. I know it will take time but we have to proceed in that direction so that we can industrialise the country because with agriculture industries have to go and both have to be interspersed and give employment to people. But the essential objective behind these things in my mind is that it will lead to what we call decentralisation of wealth. Our real objective is to create a new social order. That new social order can only

come about when there is no concentration of wealth. In what I have said just now there is decentralisation of wealth. It can only be possible when we carry out our industrial programme on the lines I have just now suggested.

Shri P. K. Deo: I want clarification on one or two points.

Mr. Speaker: After such a long speech if the hon. Member is not convinced, when is he going to be convinced? We have got the hon. Home Minister waiting here.

Shri P. K. Deo: Just two points.

Mr. Speaker: It is not important. He will reserve it for the Finance Bill. Need I put any particular cut motion to the vote of the House?—No. Then I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,33,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,94,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.'"

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the

Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,47,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.'"

13.29½ hrs.

SUSPENSION OF RULE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up consideration of the motion to be moved by Shri G. B. Pant.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960, to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

I do not think that this motion calls for any speech or any remarks from me.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may explain why it should be suspended.

Shri G. B. Pant: Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business the rules relating to financial business require that the Select Committee in a way should consist only of the Members of this House unless the rule is suspended. We have to deal with an important measure and we

want also to expedite its passage through both the Houses as speedily as may be reasonably possible. So, in order to save time of the both Houses and also for having the advice of the representatives of this House and also of the other House I request that the proviso be suspended.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): On a point of order, Sir,...

Mr. Speaker: Does it contain any financial provisions?

Shri G. B. Pant: It does not contain any such provisions as could strictly be called as financial. But in all such Bills there are some references to matters relating to the distribution of assets and liabilities and so on which are of a different character altogether. I would remind the House that the whole matter was discussed fully before you when the States Reorganisation Bill was introduced. I had made a similar motion and the points were discussed thoroughly in the House and after that you were pleased to say that the motion should be accepted. Similar position was also taken, I think, when the Madras-Andhra Bill was adopted by the House.

Shri B. C. Kamble: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri B. C. Kamble: My point of order is: if the motion of the hon. the Home Minister is accepted by this House, then it will amount to the suspension of Article 109 of the Constitution which prescribes a definite procedure so far as the Money Bills are concerned.

Now, what is it that the hon. the Home Minister wants to suspend? He wants to suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Business. This proviso has a direct link with Article 110 which gives the definition of a Money Bill. Now, according to

Article 109 the procedure established is that this House will discuss the Bill and pass it. Then it will be transmitted to the Upper House. The Upper House will only make recommendations and then this Bill will be returned back. This House may either accept the recommendations or may reject the recommendations; it may either accept or reject any part of the recommendations. That is to say, this is the exclusive right of the House of the People and, therefore, a particular procedure has been prescribed under the Constitution.

Therefore, my submission to the hon. the Home Minister and to the House is that this procedure should not be violated. Nothing is going to be lost if this procedure is followed. I am quite sure that there will not be any delay. If the two House are mixed up, then I am afraid there will be such a bad and extraordinary precedent that the Upper House may claim the same rights. I therefore, request that in good fairness the procedure as it has been prescribed in the Constitution should be followed and even though the whole House may be very much willing, we cannot suspend the procedure as laid down in Article 109 of the Constitution of India.

That is my point of order. I have nothing to say with regard to expediting the Bill and I have no objection whatever with regard to the purposes of the Bill.

Shri G. B. Pant: Article 109 defines a Money Bill and a Money Bill shall consist only of matters which are strictly of a financial character—rather the word 'financial' is of much wider significance than what a Money Bill can provide for. So Article 109 does not at all apply to this case. This is a Bill which relates to the reorganisation of a State and such Bills have been introduced from time to time. As I said, the whole matter was discussed at great length when the States Reorganisation Bill was placed before this House. You will

be pleased to look at Article 110. It says:

"... a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely,..."

Those matters are given in sub-clauses (a) to (g).

Then it further says:

"A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, and so on."

It is only a Bill which provides exclusively for the matters specified in (a) to (g) that can be regarded as a Money Bill. So this cannot be regarded as a Money Bill and I do not see how any occasion for the objection of the type that has been raised by the hon. Member can possibly arise in this connection. As I said, the whole matter had been discussed previously and a ruling had been given by you. That was, I think, sometime in April, 1956—I do not remember the exact date. But it was discussed at a very great length and I do not know if the hon. Member was here then or if he has seen the debate that was then held. If he had seen the debate, I think he would not have raised the objection. If he had been here, then too he would not have done so. Unfortunately he was not here and he had perhaps no occasion to glance through these pages.

Shri B. C. Kamble: In view of the fact that there is a mention of Article 110 in the proviso, may I read it? It says:

"Provided that no such motion as is referred to in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1)

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

of Article 110 of the Constitution."

It means that this proviso is connected or related to Article 110 of the Constitution which defines a Money Bill. The fact that the Government has come with such a motion is equivalent to an acceptance that this is a Money Bill. That is why the Government has come forward with this motion.

Mr. Speaker: Points of order are raised only stating the point and not arguing at length. I have heard both sides.

This is not a case of first impression. Hon. Member ignores that the same language is used in article 117 also. Two sets of Bills are contemplated under the Constitution. One, under article 110, is a Money Bill, when it does not have any provisions relating to other matters. An Income-Tax Bill is a Money Bill. A Financial Bill has other provisions relating to collection of taxes and other matters. That is what is provided in article 117.

So far as a Financial Bill is concerned, the Rajya Sabha has got the jurisdiction, not merely to recommend as in the case of the Money Bill, but to amend, alter, to pass or not to pass it.

Among the various provisions in the present Bill, there is no doubt a clause, Clause 64, which reads:

"All sums payable either by the State of Bombay or by the State of Gujarat to the other State or by the Central Government to either of those States, by virtue of the provisions of this Act, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State by which such sums are payable, or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of India."

This no doubt refers to clauses (a) to (f) of article 110(1), but there are other clauses also; this is only one of the clauses. Under the circumstances, it becomes a Financial Bill and not a Money Bill, and the other House has also got jurisdiction to amend or alter it after it goes there.

Under article 117 it is only said that a Money Bill ought not to be introduced in the other House; otherwise, they can go into the various details. The Bill has been introduced in this House, it has not been introduced in the other House, it only goes there.

All that the hon. Member wants is that it may go there in the usual course, but he makes a mistake in thinking that the other House has only the right to recommend. That is so with regard to a Money Bill, not a Financial Bill.

All that is sought to be done now is to avoid delay, so that the other House may consider at this stage what it will consider at a later stage. They can appoint a Select Committee of their own with regard to a Financial Bill. We are only trying to save time by having things done jointly by both the Houses what can be done by either House of its own accord.

Therefore, I do not agree with the point of order. This is not a case of a first impression. We have been deciding this from time to time.

Shri B. C. Kamble: What is the purpose of this motion?

Mr. Speaker: The suspension of the rule is sought under rule 388. Rule 74 lays down that no motion for reference to a Joint Committee shall be made where the matter relates to any of the sub-clauses (a) to (f) of article 110(1). Since that stands in the way of referring the Bill to a Joint Committee, this motion is being made under rule 388.

If the hon. Member's objection is that the suspension of the rule would violate the provisions of the Constitution, I have already said that it is not so, since the other House has got the jurisdiction to appoint a Select Committee of their own. We are only trying to appoint by this motion, a Joint Committee of both the Houses, instead of having separate Committees in respect of the same matter. In view of that, there cannot be any objection. This House, if it is so inclined, can allow suspension of the first proviso to rule 74 which prevents its reference to a Joint Committee. There is provision under rule 388 for this.

The question is:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960, to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

13.45 hrs.

BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—Shri Shripad Amrit Dange, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad, Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi, Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri H. C. Heda, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain,

Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe, Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta, Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani, Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar, Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Shri Manubhai Nichhabhai Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel, Shri Uttamrao L. Patil, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri M. S. Sugandhi, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Swamy Ramnanda Tirtha, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik and Shri Indulal Kanalyalal Yajnik, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 14th April, 1960;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion that I have made for the reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses is a simple one. All the same, I deem it a privilege to commend this Bill to the consideration of this House.

The problem of Bombay and Bombay State, as I will state later, has so far not been solved in such

[Shri G. B. Pant]

a way as to give satisfaction to all concerned. I personally attach greater importance, as I stated more than once in the course of the debate on the States Reorganisation Bill and matters of allied type which came before the House later, to agreement, to the willing consent of the parties concerned than to any other solution that may ideally be otherwise considered by some, or even by many, desirable, because in unity lies strength.

So far as this particular Bill is concerned, it has the stamp of approval, the blessings of the entire legislature of Bombay. It was discussed for five days in the Bombay Assembly, and I think, for four days in the Bombay Council, and the following resolution was passed in either of these Houses, or in both the Houses, as you may prefer to call it:

"That the Draft of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960 referred to the State Legislature by the President under article 3 of the Constitution of India having been fully considered, this House is of the view that the said Bill be approved subject to the amendments passed."

I shall not say much about the amendments at this stage, but I may just observe that I would myself advise the House to accept the name of Maharashtra in place of Bombay, for the new State, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Legislature.

I would also ask the Joint Committee, though it may not be necessary, to make a provision in the Bill about the permanent location of a High Court in Nagpur. I have my sympathy also with other amendments. How far they or any of them can be embodied in the statute is a question that will have to be considered by the Joint Committee, but I would place all these amendments

before the Joint Committee for its consideration.

I beg your pardon. I made perhaps a slight error in saying that the amendment that had been made there was to the effect that a permanent High Court will be located at Nagpur; it is not permanent High Court, but a permanent Bench of the High Court. The difference is not very great, but one has to be careful in using even a word here. Otherwise, sometimes, people get excited over little, trivial, petty things.

Shri Goray (Poona): This time we are not excited.

Shri G. B. Pant: The hon. Member is not. I am not referring to him. Why should he wear this cap which was never meant for him?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): They were happy that they were having a permanent High Court.

Shri G. B. Pant: But the Bill, have so far as its framework, so far as its fundamentals, and so far as its basic principles are concerned, been accepted by one and all. I regard this Bill as an embodiment of the spirit of accommodation, of appreciation of each other's aspirations and difficulties, and of a desire, even at the time of parting, of promoting harmony and goodwill and of a desire on the part of each of the members who may be thus divided from their age-long colleagues, to further strengthen the indissoluble ties which had bound them together for generations. It is because of the settlement in a way, on which this Bill is based and the goodwill that it carries with it of almost, I would not say even almost, of all sections of the people in Maharashtra and Gujarat, that I deem it a privilege, as I said, to introduce it in this House.

By this Bill, the number of autonomous States in our country will be raised from 14 to 15.

This principle of reorganisation of States, although it had certain drawbacks, was accepted, because it was hoped that it would lead to greater solidarity, greater unity in the country and greater cohesion, within the States concerned. I have every hope that this supreme objective of reorganisation of States will be served by this step that we are taking today.

In the past, this vexed problem of Bombay and Bombay State, so far as problems connected with reorganisation are concerned, had eluded our grasp. We once thought that we had reached a solution which would commend itself to everyone. There were many stages through which we had to pass in the early days of the implementation of the States Reorganisation Commission's proposals. The State Reorganisation Commission had suggested that the State of Bombay as it exists today should continue but that Vidarbha which formed part of this State should remain a separate unit. This proposal of the States Reorganisation Commission did not receive a warm reception or even a cold one. It was almost rejected.

Shri Goray: It received a hot reception.

Shri G. B. Pant: I agree.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is still receiving it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not use the word 'hot' when there is very little of heat in me.

So, we thought whether we could devise something else, and we devised the three-unit formula, as it is called, under which Bombay was to form one unit, and the position was to be reviewed after five years, and it was also accepted on the floor of the House and also decided that Bombay form part of Maharashtra. But even this solution was not in a way heartily accepted. I cannot say it had a hot reception or a cold one, but it

had not that wholehearted approval which we sought.

14 hrs.

Then, luckily, we thought one day, when 180 Members of Parliament wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, that we should have the bigger bilingual State of Bombay, that there should not be these units, that all these should unite together, and the greatness, the eminence which Bombay State and Bombay city had achieved in our country, and the reputation that they had acquired in the world, might be maintained. It came almost as a god-send at that time. It seemed to be the spontaneous wish of the Members of this House, and we readily accepted it, accepted it in the hope that it would lead to the main basic purposes which we had in view, that is, unity and cohesion within the State and solidarity and strength of the Union of India.

The bilingual State of Bombay has functioned satisfactorily. The Chief Minister of Bombay by his suave manners and also understanding attitude towards all problems and towards all classes has not only maintained but further raised the standards of efficiency of the State of Bombay. The reputation that it had has been enhanced in that respect. Bombay has served the country well and, whether it be in the field of administration or of industry or of culture, it has remained almost in the vanguard of the many States we have in our country.

So, so far as these achievements are concerned, I hope we all have reason to be grateful to the Chief Minister and his team for what they have done. But while all this has been achieved, the Chief Minister felt that the cohesion, the greater unity which was to be forged through reorganisation had not been achieved in the Bombay State. That was, after all, our main purpose. So he suggested that the question should be reopened and should be given further thought.

[Shri G. B. Pant]

We agreed to look into the matter again. The Congress which bears the burden of running the State today through a Government formed by it, leaving the Governments free to act according to the Constitution, also agreed to consider this problem, this complex problem, this problem relating to a big State, a State which deserves the respect, gratitude and affection of every one of us. So the matter was taken up again and what has been called a 9-man Committee was appointed. I had the privilege of being associated with that Committee. But for me, though I claim to be the representative of both Maharashtra and Gujarat and also of every other State in the country—but that may be regarded as too tall a claim; so if it is a tall one, then excluding me—every one else belonged to the Bombay region, and every region of the bilingual State was represented on this Committee.

This Committee gave thought to the problems. The first was whether really it was necessary to reorganise the Bombay State. There were many aspects of the problem, but the Committee unanimously agreed that reorganisation was desirable. Having agreed to that, it had to give thought to various other matters which arose out of the principal decision. There was the question of Vidarbha. There was, no doubt, a section of opinion in Vidarbha—and some of our revered leaders shared the views of that section—which favoured the separation, if I may call it, from the bilingual State of Bombay or the formation of an independent unit by the name of Vidarbha State. We had to face that problem. There were also other problems relating somewhat to Marathwada and also to the cosmopolitan city of Bombay, as it has been called and accepted by all.

So we gave thought to these matters, of course, apart from the various questions that confront Gujarat and Maharashtra as such.

We consulted the people—not all of them, but some of them—and many representatives of several organisations were good enough to meet us. Having given very earnest thought to the matter, we reached the conclusion that it would neither be in the interest of Vidarbha nor in that of the country to keep Vidarbha separate from Maharashtra. So we decided to make Vidarbha part of Maharashtra. I hear that some sore of satyagraha is going on there because we took this decision. I am sorry that it should be so, but that is something which is not altogether unusual these days. So we have to bear with it, as we have to bear with many other things. But we felt that Vidarbha, all the same, should be given all such help and such scope for progress as we could possibly provide for it. There had been the Nagpur Agreement previously. Shri Chavan and other members agreed that they would not only accept the Nagpur Agreement, but would go even beyond it.

Similarly, there was the question of the Bombay city, not serious but one which, in certain respects, called for consideration. Those aspects of the matter were also given full thought. And, as hon. Members may be knowing, a policy statement relating to Vidarbha, Bombay city and Marathwada was placed on the Table of the Assembly and also on the Table of the Council, I presume, in Bombay. That policy statement forms part of the record of proceedings which had been circulated to all Members of the Lok Sabha. So, it is not necessary to refer to it at any greater length. I will, however, advise my Ministry to place some copies of it in the Library, though, I do not think there is any need for that, because everyone has got it.

Similarly, I once thought of placing a copy of these amendments that are approved there and to distribute them. But, I felt they are in the

proceedings and nothing will be gained by placing copies of a document which is already with the hon. Members on the Table of this House. So, that, in a way, clears the ground so far as Vidarbha, the Bombay city and Marathwada are concerned.

Then, the other and somewhat ticklish matter affecting the relations of Gujarat and Maharashtra, the two States to be formed out of the present bilingual State, had to be given very careful consideration. I am glad that not only was the basic principle accepted but also the details—I mean the salient ones—that are contained in the Bill were also accepted by the members of the nine-man committee and the report of the committee was in a way endorsed by the Working Committee.

This matter was then taken up by Government and the Government have proceeded on the basis of the agreement reached between the leaders of the two States. They have all through dealt with the question in a brotherly spirit. In the Bombay Legislature, repeatedly, it was said that it was a settlement between brothers. It was the desire of everyone to assist the other where assistance was needed. The Bombay State rose to great heights through the joint endeavours of all those who had been partners in this State so far. So, it was felt by those who were now parting company, so far as administration is concerned, that the harmony and goodwill, the indissoluble ties that have been built up in the course of generations should be further strengthened and nothing should be done that would in any way disturb that great spiritual achievement by which the brothers have lived together as brothers. And, while parting, they were determined to promote the spirit of neighbourly fellowship and also of mutual reliance and active desire to be of use to each other. In that spirit, these problems were tackled and in that spirit the solutions were reached.

I cannot say that in human affairs what is evolved will necessarily be the ideal thing. Our country has reached its high place in the comity of nations and elsewhere and had been able to maintain the unity and the basic fabric of life, because in spite of the various cultural and other varieties, the spiritual urge of maintaining the bonds which have grown through the ages of our association may be further developed and nothing done to disturb that. That is our heritage, the heritage of tolerance, of accommodation, of necessary adaptation and, if it becomes necessary, even of sacrifices borne by a brother for the sake of another brother. This problem was approached in that spirit; and I am very happy that I feel that now an abiding and satisfactory solution has been reached.

As hon. Members are aware, the Bill deals with the various aspects of this problem. I wonder if it is necessary for me to refer to them at any great length. As they know, the population of this State is round about four crores and a half or a little less than that, as it exists today. Thereafter Maharashtra will have almost double the population of Gujarat. The ratio will almost be 2:1. The area of Maharashtra will be much more extensive than that of Gujarat, one being about 73,000 square miles and the other 1,20,000 square miles or something like that. That is but natural because Maharashtra is a big State and it has from very ancient times been the centre of great dynamic activity. So also Gujarat made its mark in many fields in our country and we owe the progress that we have made in a large measure to the great leaders of revered memory which these two States produced along with the others, while we were encircled in gloom. They shed light when there was nothing but darkness. So, we have reasons to be grateful and if a solution is, as I hope, has been devised which will ensure to the credit of all of us and enable Gujarat and Maharashtra to rise to still

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greater heights for their own glory and for the glory of the country, then we have really reasons to congratulate ourselves.

Now, Sir, I gave you the figures of population and said something about the area. The smaller State of Gujarat that will be carved out of the bilingual State will consist of 17 districts including Dang, 50 villages, I think, of Umergaon and 127 villages which now form part of Khandesh district. I need not enter into any argument about some of these matters. I understand that there are some differences of opinion but I can only appeal! let us view these problems in the spirit in which an attempt has been made to appreciate and to solve them. If that spirit is there, these minor little things will not be allowed to disturb the even and smooth surface which we have been able luckily to evolve out of disturbed conditions. That is all that I would say about the territorial part.

14.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Maharashtra consists of the rest of the bilingual State and as I have said it is naturally bigger in size and also in population. It has more districts and it will also include the State of Vidarbha.

I shall refer to the financial arrangements that have been made. About these financial arrangements too, in principle, there seems to be no difference. The desire that on the reorganisation of the two States, each one should be able to stand on its own legs and receive such co-operation and help from the other brother as may be necessary has been accepted. There were certain stages in this matter. It was accepted by this committee and the details were looked into by Shri Chavan and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the two who have borne the brunt in this matter mostly. They decided that the deficit of

Gujarat, it being admitted by all that there was a deficit, should be met for six years and after that it would gradually taper off so that at the termination of ten years, nothing would be paid by Maharashtra to Gujarat.

Well, there was at one time, some difference about this deficit: as to what it actually came to. A committee was appointed consisting of experts in a way, under the chairmanship of Shri Bhattacharya to work out this deficit. The committee went into this matter and they were of different views. The Chairman did not express any opinion; he did not consider it very safe to be involved in the controversy, I think, while the members were evenly divided, so that, according to one sect the deficit came to something more than Rs. 9 crores while according to the other, the deficit would be about 4.32 crores in 61-62 and so on. As they could not agree, I had also to render such little assistance as I could in getting the matter examined by some other expert. So, we requested Shri Rangachari who was the Finance Secretary for a number of years and who has now gone to Bombay to look into the matter.

As the hon. Members may be aware, the main difference was over two items: amortization charges and the road fund. Shri Rangachari went into the whole matter and he said that the whole of the amortization charges could not be taken into account and the whole could not be included as a revenue deficit but the part for which contribution was essential under the terms of the loans might and should be treated as such and out of the road fund what was really spent, year by year, should be treated as being part of the revenue expenditure and that the rest should not be taken into account. On this basis the figures were revised, and according to the calculations made—the paper has already been circulated—the figures for the eleven months of 1960-

61 come to Rs. 601 lakhs, Rs. 613 lakhs for 1961-62 and so on, the figures tapering off later from 1963-64 to Rs. 585 lakhs, 1964-65—Rs. 561 lakhs, 1965-66—Rs. 528 lakhs, 1966-67—Rs. 432 lakhs, 1967-68—Rs. 339 lakhs, 1968-69—Rs. 208 lakhs, 1969-70—Rs. 113.8 lakhs. So the total for the first two years, rather the eleven months of the coming year and twelve months of the next year, comes to about Rs. 12.16 crores and that for the remaining period to Rs. 33.80 crores. But it was settled that so far as this assistance for the first two years was concerned it might be paid out of the amount that the Bombay State or the Maharashtra State would receive hereafter on account of income tax, customs etc., and for the remaining period the amount should be divided into two parts, one being paid in the form of securities and the other by way of reduction of liabilities of Gujarat. All this was to be settled on the appointed date. So fresh calculations were made so that interest might be deducted from the amounts that would be due later, and this amount was reduced from Rs. 33.80 crores to Rs. 28.39 crores. The total amount, net amount thus being payable would come to Rs. 40.55 crores.

These figures were based on the calculations of experts and the parties were good enough to accept them. Then, it was also agreed, and I think there has been no difference of opinion about that, that Gujarat would have to build a new capital and it must be helped there too. So about Rs. 10 crores would be given for that purpose.

So far as assets and liabilities go, the arrangement that was made by the Bhattacharya Committee was accepted by both States, or by the representatives of both, and so far as this payment is concerned it will be made out of the assets. So far as liabilities go, I think, perhaps, though no exact calculations have been made, 40 per cent. would have to be borne by Gujarat—roughly round about that figure; I have asked an expert to look

into that—and 60 per cent. by Maharashtra. That is the rough outline that I can give of the financial arrangements.

Now, I have referred to the special features which called for mention here. There are other things which are always a normal accompaniment of all such measures; that is, the setting up of new legislatures, the provision for their representations in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Well, hereafter the Maharashtra State will have 18 Members in the Rajya Sabha while Gujarat will have 11 Members. Maharashtra will have a Second Chamber too, but Gujarat will have only one House; it will not make any provision for any Second Chamber. As to the number of members of the Assemblies there, there will be 264 members of Maharashtra Assembly and 132 of the Gujarat Assembly.

The High Court of Gujarat will be set up as soon as the new State is formed, and judges will be provided for that purpose by the existing High Court of Bombay. So far as the Public Service Commission is concerned, Bombay will retain its Public Service Commission and Gujarat will have a Public Service Commission of its own.

I do not think, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that I should refer to other details. I feel that the whole Bill being in the hands of the hon. Members they can examine every proposal that is contained there. I can only say that so far as we are concerned we will try to implement the provisions of the policy statement that have been accepted by the Government of Bombay. We will also try to be of such service as we can be.

I can only again appeal to the hon. Members to apply themselves to this question in a spirit of brotherliness, comradeship, remembering that they had lived together for centuries, and even now no State can consist exclusively either of the people of Maharashtra or of the people of

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Gujarat. And, after all, what we all are and what we all have been able to claim for ourselves, is due to our being citizens of this great Union of India. So, let us all remember that these administrative arrangements do not affect the basic fundamentals on which we should stand. And while thinking of convenient arrangements for administration, let us remember that it is only through a spirit of comradeship and fellowship, through our giving the supreme and first place to the needs, to the demands, to the aspirations of India and of the common man, that we can really rise higher to do good to ourselves and to the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely, Shri Shripad Amrit Dange, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad, Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi, Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri H. C. Heda, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe, Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shri Balantray Gopaljee Mehta, Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani, Shri Ghanshyam al Oza, Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar, Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel, Shri Uttamrao L. Patil, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri M. S. Sugandhi, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Swami Ramananda Tirtha, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik; and Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the

quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 14th April, 1960;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Let me make it clear that those hon. Members who have been put on the Joint Committee should not ordinarily try to catch my eye, though perhaps exceptions might have to be made in the case of leaders of some groups.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): May I request that an exception be made in the case of Shri Goray?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he comes forward as a leader of a group, certainly, I shall do that.

So far as the time for this discussion is concerned, what is the desire of the House? We will be sitting up to 5 O'clock, or we might rise ten minutes earlier.

Some Hon. Members: 15 minutes earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I hope that hon. Members who have the opportunity to speak will be very concise because the Bill is being referred to the Joint Committee, and we will have further opportunities to discuss the Bill at the Joint Committee as well as here.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Sir, this is a day which is a day of joy and pride for us in Maharashtra, for us in the Communist Party and should be such for all of us in this House. For Maharashtra it can be understood, for the simple reason that a linguistic State of Maharashtra is being born. For the Gujarat people also, it can be understood; for them a linguistic State of Gujarat is born. But when I mention about us in the party, I make reference to the fact that at one time we were accused of fomenting a strike which was unjustified and others following us were also abused as Communist, though the actual fact was that everybody in Maharashtra was united on this problem.

I said it should be a joy and pride for all of us here because for five years the fundamental principle of organisation of States stood violated most blatantly in the Constitution of the bilingual State. When I first entered this House in 1957, while speaking on the President's Address, myself and many of my friends did raise the problem: "What about linguistic States of Maharashtra and Gujarat?" At that time, I was most cruelly told that it was the law of the Parliament and "you just accept it and shut up shop". I said, "No, I will plead with you; I will argue with you and request you to change your mind and see that this fundamental principle of linguistic States' organisation is accepted by you." Then they said they wanted to know what the opinion of Maharashtra was, the opinion of the people of Maharashtra. Then we gave them the opinion. The elections were won under the auspices of an organisation called the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and a sort of plebiscite was taken which proved that a bilingual State was not wanted by anybody. Yet, unfortunately, three years have passed until the justice of our cause was accepted and until the leaders of the Congress Party came to the conclusion that it would be better to change the law as was passed and establish the

two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

I refer to that because it is always claimed that we should forget the old things. Well, I am not trying to dig up the quarrels, because, when these two States are being born, it is good to forget some of the quarrels and to begin a sort of a new page in history. But the past has been referred to, and sometimes a reference to the past helps our conduct in the future. In this case, it will be of help to the Congress Party to make them realise that all their acts, even, when they get the sanction of Parliament, are not always infallible or wise or in conformity with the interests of the people. By bringing in this Bill, my proposition has been proved, and I hope this sort of realisation will govern their conduct in the future also on other problems.

To call this Bill as the *Bombay Reorganisation Bill* is peculiar. It is a peculiar name. Perhaps under the Constitution that may be necessary, but here, the constitutionality or procedural matters hide a great fact that two States are being born, and not merely re-carved by putting, say, Ahmedabad this side and Kathiawar that side or Vidarbha this side or that side and so on. No. This Bill gives birth to two new States and justifies the principle that if democracy has to develop, then, to enable it to develop, the administration or the Statehood of that democracy must function on the basis of the language of the particular group of people. This principle was applied more or less consciously and sometimes unconsciously to other States, and we were certainly glad that other States like Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, for instance, had their own linguistic States. But we had the misfortune of having a city amongst us whose wealth belonged dominantly to the members of a certain community and they had the fear that if this city was put in Maharashtra they would lose all their gains. Now, at least, it is clear that these fears were un-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

founded and they have now reconciled themselves to the fact that Bombay city, by remaining in Maharashtra, does not deprive them of their wealth or trade or opportunity, because it is their national trait to trade. I do not call it as a sort of bad trait. It is good trait. One should learn to trade. They learnt to trade and they dominated trade. What is wrong?

But on the basis of that trait, on the basis of that art or craft, which they inherited from history—I do not know how they inherited—they made that craft and that trade, and that power of money to dictate to the powers that be to prevent the city from being aligned with its natural hinterland of the linguistic State of Maharashtra. That was what was undemocratic and dictatorial. The worst thing was that money dictated to Parliament the fate of Maharashtra and Gujarat for the last five years.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): May I know whether it is proper to say that money dictated to Parliament?

Shri S. A. Dange: Certain Members are not able to understand literature, comparisons and similies; what can I do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if certain Members do not understand, it is not proper to say "money dictated to Parliament". It would not be fair to say like that, whatever may be in his mind.

Shri S. A. Dange: Money dictated to those who made the policies, because the Reorganisation report itself says that certain people had certain anxiety about what would happen to their commercial interests in the city of Bombay if it went to Maharashtra. There is a reference in the States Reorganisation Report, of which, of course, my hon. friend must have some knowledge. In any case, so far as parliamentary language and etiquette are concerned, I will accept your ruling, though the sentiment is

correct that the policy was not so to say governed by any considerations of principle, but considerations of certain commercial interests. Now I am glad that that fear has vanished and the two States are now being born, with Bombay city in Maharashtra. Therefore, it is really a good day when Parliament ultimately comes to the conclusion of accepting that principle in practice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he anticipate what Parliament would do in this matter?

Shri S. A. Dange: When the hon. Home Minister puts it for acceptance, I am quite sure about that.

Therefore, I say it is the victory of a principle. But it would have been better if this principle would have been victorious without all the suffering of the people in Gujarat and Maharashtra. I hope we would later on forget the scars that were inflicted in Ahmedabad and Bombay and various other parts on the people who fought for the two different States being established and for the bilingual State being destroyed, constitutionally, of course.

But was all the suffering necessary—105 people being killed in Bombay and several being killed in Ahmedabad? I must say that though he belonged to a particular group or a community, the Home Minister was quite impartial in killing both Maharashtrians and Gujaratis. At least that impartiality was shown by him. However, with all that, was it at all necessary?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he forgetting all those things or remembering them?

Shri S. A. Dange: Remembering for future lessons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Prime Minister of South Africa has referred to it.

Shri S. A. Dange: The motion by the South African Government of that incident is totally wrong, because this was not shooting by white imperialists against black labourers. The South African shooting which we denounced has no comparison with the shooting in Bombay and Ahmedabad. I may denounce Ahmedabad and Bombay shooting, but for that matter, I shall not allow it to be compared to the shooting in South Africa. So, the South African Government is totally wrong and what we did in this Parliament was perfectly correct. That is how I look at it.

When I welcome this Bill, I am only mentioning this fact that all the sacrifice and pain could have been avoided if this principle had been realised earlier and if that interest which led to the policies of the Congress Party would not have been allowed to run riot in the past, as it was allowed to do.

Coming to the Bill itself, I would, of course, reserve some more point for later discussion when the Joint Committee report comes, but I hope it is really a sign of fortune that the appointed day for the birth of the two new States is the 1st of May. Bombay city is in Maharashtra. The Bombay city's past and its reputation have been referred to by the Home Minister. I do not know what reputation he refers to, but I know Bombay city. Since 1908 the working class of Bombay has been fighting for independence and for its own rights and socialism, against the power of foreign domination and the power of native capital, both. The working class of this city is proud of its May days and it will certainly be very proud and very thankful to the Congress Ministry, if they do not later on change their opinion, that the State is being born on the international day of the working class, the 1st of May.

Referring to the Bill itself, so far as details are concerned, I might reserve for the Joint Committee, because I hope to argue with my friends and convince them about certain things which are incorporated here

and being done in a wrong way. I would not go into that. When this happy event is taking place, my sorrow is, even now it is not being done in such a way that no scar is left, no legacies of bitterness shall be continued in the relations of the two new States. It is not being done that way. I refer to nearly four points on which things are being done in a way which, in spite of our desire to forget things and develop the two States in a proper way, will lead to some trouble. They are already leading to some trouble. I do not know why it is being done.

I am glad the question of name has been resolved and the Bombay Assembly unanimously adopted the name of Maharashtra. But from the very beginning of the drafting of the Bill, the proposal to call the State of Maharashtra by the name of the city of Bombay was itself wrong. They on that side misinterpreted it or interpreted it as an attempt to deny the people of Maharashtra the memory of the history and culture of the Maharattas, their role in the literature and history of Maharashtra. But fortunately, the Bombay Assembly and the Chief Ministers of Bombay were persuaded to see that the adoption of the name of Maharashtra was just and necessary and if it is not done, it might unnecessarily lead to a misunderstanding about the motives of reorganisation.

The second question was finance, I would not go into the intricacies of that. We in the Samiti itself were not averse to giving help to the Gujarat Budget, but it was conditioned by two things, that it should be a normal budget. We said, if there is a deficit, because you are a separate new State, for a normal budget, we would be prepared to share our things with you, as an elder brother might share something with his younger brother, when he sets up a new family. That sum was more or less agreed but was never put in a joint agreement. It was said it would

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not be more than Rs. 10 crores and that also if the States were established before 1960.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether Rs. 10 crores was settled in the negotiations?

15 hrs.

Shri S. A. Dange: The negotiations did mention an amount. One condition was it should be a normal budget, not a budget which has got fantastic schemes. Another condition was that no flight of capital takes place from Maharashtra. We already hear rumbles of "All right; you have your city. We will see who runs your finances". That sort of thing was to be done away with and, therefore, we said that it should be a normal budget and there should be no flight of finance from the State of Maharashtra, and that was how it was to be settled. This provision for deficits and financial contributions ignores both these things. If you tell a man that "if you run into debts in your family, we shall meet all the debts", that man will never be without debts. If you tell a State "if you run into deficits, for the next ten years we will meet all the deficits" that State will never show a surplus budget for the next ten years. This is actually an invitation to start deficit budgets. This is fundamentally wrong in economics. I am not charging the Gujarat State or any particular community for it. No. It is inherent in the economic system that if one State is told "any deficit up to so much we will meet", it is finished and deficit is bound to occur. In fact, they will make it more. So, this in itself introduces a wrong notion in the formulation of the budget of Gujarat and will be harmful to them. Because, they will then be guided by this, that so many crores of rupees are always guaranteed for their deficit. Therefore, from their point of view, it is wrong. From our point of view also it is wrong. Therefore, this provision is not good.

Then there is the question of certain villages. We want to observe a

principle that villages having Marathi-speaking people should go to Maharashtra and that villages having Gujarati-speaking people should go to Gujarat. But this principle is being violated. And violated for what purpose? Sheerly for the purpose of taking away certain territories which some people want for their forest wealth, mineral wealth, this and that. This idea has very nicely, and perhaps unwittingly, crept into the description of this Schedule. Villages are claimed either for land, or people and so on and so forth, but naturally and fundamentally because they have got Gujarati people. Surely, take them away. But here in this list we find a village described, not because it has some people or anything, it is described because it has got forest coupes. I am referring to Dev Mogra-Gabi Umber in Nandurbar taluka. It is in that list, for what? Not because it has Gujarati people. Because, it has got forest village Coupe Nos. 1, 2 and 20 of felling series XX and Coupe Nos. 1 to 9 of felling series XXI." Is this a description of a linguistic division or grabbing of forest area despite the fact that it might contain Marathi-speaking people? The whole intention is revealed on page 33, in the description of one of the villages of Nandurbar taluka—Forest village coupe Nos. 1, 2 and 20 of felling series XX we want. This principle of re-allocating villages irrespective of the languages of the people but consideration being given to forest village coupe felling series is certainly not a democratic principle, nor in the spirit of any principle. Therefore, I would say this question of villages be re-considered on the basis of a principle that Marathi-speaking villages should go to Maharashtra and Gujarati-speaking villages should go to Gujarat.

Then there is the question of one district about which there is dispute whether it is Marathi or Gujarati. We think it is Marathi but they think it is Gujarati. We both may not be able to settle it. All right. Shri

Morarji Desai and the late Shri Kher settled it as a Marathi-speaking district and it was allocated to Maharashtra. Now it is allocated to Gujarat. What I propose is: appoint a commission if you want to reopen the question whether it is part of Maharashtra, as it was decided by Shri Morarji Desai. And Shri Morarji Desai is certainly not a protagonist or a lover of Maharashtra. May be he is a lover of Maharashtra in the sense he loves all India, but when it comes particularly to Maharashtrians, he may not be very much in love with them. But even he had to say that this is a Marathi-speaking area. If the question is to be reopened, reopen it through an impartial tribunal or some commission, give some principle to it and on the basis of a principle allocate it to Gujarat or Maharashtra and decide it. But no principle is being observed here for the simple reason that Dang has got wonderful forests and most of the forest wealth is in the hands of contractors coming over from the other side, that is, Gujarat, Surat and so on. That should not be the consideration for allocating villages or districts. Therefore, on this question of Dangs I am submitting the view-point which we hold and which many of us in the Samiti hold, or perhaps the whole of the Samiti hold. You might say the question of Dang was decided on the basis of an election. I do not think the Congress Ministry follows the verdict of elections, so far as re-allocation of territory is concerned. My hon. friend, Shri Datar, might jump but I cannot help mentioning Belgaum is a Marathi tract and it has been proved in a number of elections.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): On a point of order. Maharashtra cannot intimidate Mysore like that. This Bill purely aims at the re-organisation of Bombay on the basis of the existing tracts of Bombay. It has nothing to do with the regions that are comprised now in the State of Mysore or what is happening there. So, any reference to

Belgaum or Mysore-Bombay dispute is outside the purview of this Bill and cannot be referred to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think even the hon. Member who was speaking ever contested that position. He has only referred to re-organisation and nothing beyond it. But when he is making a mention of anything cursorily, though it is not strictly pertinent to it, if he briefly mentions it, we ought not to be allergic to it. It is not very material.

Shri S. A. Dange: I thank the hon. Member for giving me a little rest. I mentioned this question only in relation to the acceptance of verdict of elections. I am not raising the question just now of Belgaum or anything. That we might, later on. If the question is of the verdict in the Dang local board election, then I would tell them that this principle should be applied elsewhere also. They should have applied that principle to Maharashtra three years ago. Therefore, they should not stand by the claim that they are guided by the verdict of the electorate, so far as Dang district is concerned.

Fourthly, they are doing injustice to us by claiming villages in West Khandesh which, later on, are supposed to be submerged under irrigation water. Before water has sunk them, this Bill sinks them. There is no reason, why that should be done. Water has not been impounded, the villages are not destroyed, land has not yet been taken over for digging canals so that irrigation water may flow to Gujarat. But, before that, the villages are handed over. And today experts are still not united on the question whether Ukai dam is necessary at all and, if so, whether it should be done in the way it is done. So, why this hurry? If this water is there and, later on, you want to claim that land and the water will engulf that land, by all means take it away, but not just now. Not only that, they want a two-mile area round that lake which should form part of

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the Ukai dam. Could the two-mile area villages be occupied only by Gujarat? Why? Are we hostile States, independent sovereign States with two armies so that from even now on they should guard that lake for irrigation and they must have a four-mile security area like as Saar was handed over to Germany? This two-mile area is occupied by Marathi-speaking people. There is no question about that and there is no quarrel on that score. If the people on the two-mile area, who are Marathi, have to vacate when the construction work is taken up, by all means it can be done when necessary. Are we Indians going to quarrel about the sharing of waters? I do not think. We do not stand for such quarrels as to whether the river here or there should be dammed and the water should be given to this or the other State. Certainly, it is unscientific, undemocratic and anti-Indian.

An. hon. Member: If you are so generous, why not you give us the whole of Nawapur district?

Another hon. Member: What more things do you require?

Shri S. A. Dange: It is not a question of generosity that I am raising here.

An. hon. Member: It is mischievous.

Shri S. A. Dange: The question is why they are claiming Marathi villages. If it is a question of generosity then one might ask that Poona city be in Gujarat.

Shri Goray: Is "mischief" parliamentary?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not desirable to use it, though I do not rule it out as unparliamentary. Sometimes it is used in Parliament as well, though it should not be used so lightly.

Shri S. A. Dange: Therefore, on this question I hope the Joint Com-

mittee and the House will pay detailed attention as to whether this sort of separate area is to be created and the Marathi people near the canal lake should be put in another State, making it a troublesome affair. In the Umbergaon taluka also the majority of villages which they are getting is correct. I have no objection about that. But there are some villages which are purely Marathi-speaking and I do not know why they are taking them away. Perhaps I am wrong in saying why they are taking them away. I should say why they are being given under this Bill to the State of Gujarat. You can see the map and you will find that they are contiguous to Marathi territory. There is no reason why they should be allocated to the Gujarat State. The reason can be found, but I think the reasons are very well known to most people. In the House, later on after the Joint Committee discusses and takes the whole question into consideration, we shall deal with them in detail. Just now I do not want to do it.

All these five points, out of which the problem of name of Maharashtra is resolved—thanks for that—but all these problems, namely, finance, the border areas, Ukai, Dangs and the two-mile stretch and later on, when this Bill is passed, if my hon. friend on the other side will allow me to raise the question of Belgaum—all these points are what I say residuary problems. A residuary problem is being left. The residuary part of Bombay State is being transferred to Gujarat and a residuary part of the troubles is being transferred to Maharashtra. That is the whole problem.

What I would say is that let there be no residuary problem anywhere. Let there be a straight State of Gujarat and a straight State of Maharashtra. Let these problems be resolved not on the basis of prejudice—I do not make any claim on the basis of

any prejudice—not on the basis of any claims of this State or that, but on the basis of principle regarding Marathi-speaking villages, finance, two-mile stretch of villages Marathi-speaking, the necessity of irrigation etc. If it is necessary take it. I will have absolutely no objection. I am not prepared to quarrel with the State of Gujarat on the question of impounding of water for irrigation provided it is done by mutual agreement.

What is noticed here is so much distrust and fear that even this six years' deficit is being taken in advance. One does not know if the Congress Ministry was afraid that the next State of Maharashtra will not have a Congress Ministry, so they wanted to have the whole contribution paid in advance, lest the other Government which might belong either to the Samiti—perhaps it may not belong to the Samiti as my hon. friend of the PSP do not want the Samiti to continue.....(*Interruption*). They are right. They are saying that since the goal is achieved why continue the traditions of democracy and fight and all that? So, this is all right. Apart from that, if it is not Samiti it may be somebody else or it may not be somebody else. But are they afraid of that so that in advance they take all these funds and transfer the securities and so on in advance, take the area that is to be impounded by water in advance, take the two-mile areas? Is this not being rather suspicious whether in the next State of Maharashtra the gentlemen who framed the Bill and proposed it will at all be in power or not? If they are not, I shall be happy. There is no doubt about that. But then that happiness is not going to come to me perhaps so soon. But that shows the distrust. Therefore I would again plead with them that this approach of distrust should be given up.

Lastly I would say that let me make a reservation. This problem is not a problem between Gujarat and Maharashtra. I would tell the

House that this problem is not as if it was a battle or a hostile relation between the two people of Gujarat and Maharashtra. No, it is not. It was a fight for a fundamental principle of democratic constitution of States and that it is easier for the masses to talk in their language with the Government than to talk in four languages or in some other language. This principle is now accepted. Therefore we fought for the linguistic States. It was the principle with the Congress also. But, as I said, it was being violated for certain reasons. However now it is being corrected. But let me not sow an illusion. Let us take this as a victory of a principle. But I shall make it very clear that I do not think that the mere establishment of two linguistic States is going to resolve all the problems of the State. Just as the problems of Bengal are not resolved because it is a linguistic State or the problems of U.P. are not resolved because it is linguistic or of Kerala or Tamilnad because it is linguistic, the fundamental problems of Maharashtra, of the people's life, their economy, development, rights of democracy, services and so on cannot be resolved by the simple recarving of the two States on linguistic basis. That will only be a stepping stone. That problem will have to be resolved afterwards by a greater effort for economic re-organisation, for giving real democratic right to the working class and the peasantry and solving all those problems that we have posed in the Second Five Year Plan and are posing in the Third Five Year Plan. But the working of that will be facilitated if we have a proper re-organisation of the two States without leaving a legacy of these border problems, financial problems and such other problems.

Therefore when I was talking about 'joy and pride of achieving something' which unfortunately was denied to the State, I cannot exaggerate the content of this event. That is necessary in order to caution us, otherwise all future development of

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the two States will always take a departure from the quarrel. No. The fundamental satisfaction that both the States exist now is there and in so far as that is concerned the major problem is resolved even if minor bickerings persist. The fundamental achievement of the greatest solution of the biggest problem that existed in the last ten years is there. It is good. But at the same time this problem will not resolve all the other problems. To resolve those problems the way is not to start with provisions, safeguards on this and that.

For example, why the introduction of safeguards for Bombay's special rights—it is not in the Bill as such, but by statements and so on—Bombay's minorities by some special constitutional provision and if not by that then by some statement which will be binding? The guarantee of the minorities in the City of Bombay exists by the very fact that in its population, the most dominant, the most determining factor is the working class. The working class in the factory or in the city is neither Marathi nor Gujarati nor anything else. It is a whole class, made of several people coming from various parts of the country, speaking different languages but understanding one principle that of fighting for its rights against capitalism and heading towards socialism. Will such a working class they forget their minorities? The Malayalis, Keralites, Tamils—all of them when they go on a strike for the defence of their living, against high costs, high prices and so on, they forget all linguism, all their differences and act as one man which sometimes those who have not seen those classes in action and who perhaps do not like this class in action may not appreciate as also its importance. But this class is the guarantee of the protection of the minorities. Therefore it is wrong to introduce such guarantees and not rely on the traditions of the City of Bombay headed by the working class.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri S. A. Dange: Therefore it is guaranteed that the minorities will be safe, their trading interests, their service interests will be safe, but I am not sure whether it is healthy to make separate provisions.

The Akola Pact at least in the matter of High Courts is being guaranteed by statements. That will be guaranteed..... (*Interruption*).

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): No Akola Pact.... (*Interruption*).

Shri S. A. Dange: On that also, excuse me for taking a minute more. The problems of Marathwada, Vidarbha and the development of Maharashtra areas certainly is a problem which the Marathi State will have to look into because some areas are developed very fast, some have been kept backward by tradition. Marathwada under Nizam could never get a proper irrigation work. It will be the duty of the new State to see that it does help Vidarbha which, for example, certainly lacks in certain things. It should be developed. But uneven development is not cured merely by the fact that you make a separate State or an integrated State. Uneven development is taking place as a result of the capitalist structure in the Plan, some factories being grabbed because they are concentrated around one area or when they have one factory they want to make it into two, three, four or five. The gravitating power of monopoly capital in India is making for uneven development and therefore comes discontent from Tamilnad as to why not a steel plant for them or from somebody else as to why not a steel plant for them. This uneven development cannot be resolved merely by talking of linguistic areas or by talking of safeguards or by mentioning Vidarbha against Marathwada. This can become a fact only by curing the source, that is the power of monopoly grabbing many

resources of factories and all that in certain areas just because they have a tradition. I do accept that Vidarbha, Marahwada and Maharashtra should have an integrated even development, services, trade, factories, establishments and so on. But this even development will follow if proper democratic principles of economy and of outlook of social in peasant in the new State. That I do not know whether it will or it will not. So far as the Congress Ministry is concerned, I am quite sure that the Chief Minister of Bombay has been helpful in one respect that when the question came to him, "Have you succeeded in running the bilingual State?" Then he was honest enough to say, "I cannot say that it has succeeded." The man, who had worked the bilingual State despite the vehement condemnation of millions of people, had ultimately to come to a point saying, "No, it has not succeeded." That was a help and I do not know whether that sort of approach will develop further in realising the needs of Maharashtra and whether the new Ministry, which will be naturally under his leadership, will take the road of democratic relation between Gujarat and Maharashtra and correct all that may be uneven in our development and lead to a proper solution of all the problems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Goray. He may also have that exception. But I would request the hon. Member to be brief.

Shri Goray: I shall try to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After him, I will be calling the representatives of Gujarat.

Shri Goray: If they want to speak now, I have no objection. I will speak afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; the hon. Member may speak.

Shri Goray: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today when we are called upon to discuss this reorganisation Bill I think it would be very proper to pay

my humble homage to those in Gujarat and Maharashtra who sacrificed even their lives for the achievement of these two uni-lingual States. It may be that their names will be forgotten, but I must say that if they had not made the supreme sacrifice it would not have been possible for us who are only their mouthpieces to persuade Parliament to come to this decision.

I listened with great attention and respect to the speech of the hon. the Home Minister and I could not help having the feeling that how much better it would have been if the effort that is being made to satisfy the Gujarati-speaking and the Marathi-speaking people today would have been made three years back. This is one of the would-have-beens of history which always mock us from a distance and which always prove how short-sighted the powers that can be. Then the Home Minister told us in great detail the background of this reorganisation Bill. I would like to submit that we also can trace the history how this particular Bill has come before us. But that history will not be very palatable. I can only say this at this moment that when the Congress Party recognised that their effort to make a success of the bilingual State was not likely to succeed, they changed their attitude and now one is surprised to find that it is they who are claiming the credit for ushering in the two uni-lingual States of Bombay and Gujarat.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Is there any doubt about it?

Shri Goray: You may not have doubts because you are from Punjab. But we who come from Maharashtra and Gujarat have our doubts because we happen to know the facts. Not only the present Finance Minister but even the Chief Minister of Bombay had told us that this bi-lingual State of Bombay has come to stay and the other hon. Minister who is unfortunately not here—Shri S. K. Patil who always indulges in hyperboles—went to the extent of saying that not only

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within five year, not only within 500 years, not till the sun and the moon are in the sky, the city of Bombay is going to be given to Maharashtra, Shri Patil is still there on the same seat and I am very glad that this thing has come to the House and very soon from the 1st of May we shall have two States. I would only say this. In future let our Government be more foresighted, more tolerant, more responsive to the wishes of the people. Otherwise, a day may come when like the other Ministers even my hon. friend the Minister of State Shri Datar will have to get up and say—like the Chief Minister of Bombay—"From the beginning I was of the opinion that Belgaum should go to Maharashtra."

As regards the Bill, I would confine myself to a few points because I will have ample opportunity to submit my point of view as I am a member of the Joint Committee.

Regarding the name of Maharashtra, I would like to say to this House this particular name is not our invention at all. This is not a new-fangled name. It has been there for the last 800 years. I would also like to say that this particular name and the extent of the territory is mentioned by the great saint the founder of Mahanubha sect, Chakradhar who incidentally came from Gujarat. For the information of my veteran colleague Dr. Aney I would translate what Chakradhar has said. Defining the extent of Maharashtra, he says:

"The marathi-speaking division south of Phalatan.

To the north another division upto Balaghat.

The third between the banks of Godavari and Krishna.

From there upto Mehekar another division.

From there the whole of Berar is one more.

But all this is called Maharashtra."

This is what he said 800 years back. Therefore, when we say that Vidarbha

should not be separated from Maharashtra, when we say that the entire Marathi-speaking people of this country should come together and they should be known as Maharashtra State, it is not something that can be called chauvinistic. This word 'Maharashtra' has been there for the last 800 years when Bombay was not even known and, therefore, I would say that this House should have no misgiving at all that in asking that this new State be called 'Maharashtra' State we are trying to revive some aggressive or imperialistic ideas. It is not so.

Shri S. A. Dange: He also said, "You should live in Maharashtra."

Shri Goray: Yes. I did not want to praise my State very much. But that is what Chakradhar said: "If you want to live at all in any territory, it is the territory of Maharashtra."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was so at that time.

Shri Goray: Yes, at that time. The old people were wiser as they always are.

Shri Mahagaonkar (Kolhapur): Same can be said even today.

Shri Goray: Having said about the name, I would deal with the assurance which was given in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister to the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada. There seems to be a feeling that this assurance is not enough. What has been said as a statement of policy of the Government of Bombay or of the Government that is going to come after the bifurcation, should be incorporated in the Act itself. I do not know how far it will be possible to do so, but if it is possible, I would say that certainly it should be incorporated, so that the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada will have a definite assurance, and they will have confidence, that what is promised today will not be broken tomorrow. Because we do not have to have anything underhand, we do not

want to hide anything from the people of Viderbha and Marathwada, we want to give them an assurance which will be taken as an assurance by them that whatever is possible will be done to preserve their prestige, to see that they are properly developed and to keep the great name of Nagpur intact. Therefore, I would say that this assurance should be, if possible, incorporated in the Act itself.

About the protection of minorities in the City of Bombay, I think a good deal of fuss is being made. One of the former Ministers of this Government had made a statement that there seemed to be in Delhi some sort of antagonistic or suspicious feeling about the intentions of the Maharashtrians. I would like to ask what sort of guarantees have been given to the minorities in a city like Calcutta, in a city like Bangalore. What sort of guarantees have been given to the majority in a city like Bangalore? Because in Bangalore it is not the Kannadigas who are in majority but people belonging to other languages. If they can do without guarantees, without assurances, if their interests are safe, whether they are in a minority or a majority. . . .

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North): What about the temperament of the Kannadigas and the Maharashtrians?

Shri Goray: . . . I do not know why any special assurances and guarantees are necessary in a city like Bombay. I would go further and point out to my hon. friends that, if it is really a question of temperament, there are any number of villages and towns and cities in Maharashtra where, even if you wanted to protect the minorities, it will not be possible to do so if the majority community is not ready to protect them. In the farthest corners of Maharashtra, you will find in the villages a single non-Maharashtrian plying his trade, a Muslim, a Gujarati, a Marwari, and I am proud of it. I am not saying I am doing something extraordinary, but I am saying this because you accuse me and say that in the city of Bombay

certain assurances must be given to a community which is so dominant, which is so well organised, which is so enlightened and educated, otherwise they will not feel confident. Therefore, please do not introduce this idea of giving assurances to minorities in big cities like Bombay or Calcutta or Madras, because these cities will grow further and new, cities will be coming up with the development of the country, round about your new steel and fertiliser plants, and they will always be cosmopolitan, they will not be confined only to the residents of that particular area or only people speaking one language. There will be Tamils, Keralites, Andhras, Maharashtrians, there will be other people, and therefore, if you once introduce this particular idea of giving assurances, then I think there will be hundreds of cities in the whole of the country where such assurances will be demanded and will have to be given.

My hon. friend Shri Dange has dealt with the question of the territories, particularly the villages that have been given to Gujarat and the areas like the area in West Khandesh which are being incorporated in the new State of Gujarat. But the clarification I would like to ask is: what is the principle behind it? Even the Chief Minister of Bombay was at a loss to know how to defend it.

So far as Dangs is concerned, we are told the District and Local Board elections were fought on this issue and that Congress which was for incorporating Dangs in Maharashtra lost them—that is a section of the Congress. It was an election between two factions of the Congress, it was not the Samiti versus Congress. It was one Congress group against another.

Shri P. R. Patel: Shri Hiray was there.

Shri Goray: Yes, Shri Hiray was there, and most probably he will be a Minister in the next Cabinet.

So, it was one section of the Congress against another section of the Congress, and if you really investigate

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the matter, you will find no mention of giving Dangs to Gujarat or Maharashtra in the election manifesto of either section. But they say the District and Local Board elections have gone against you, and therefore it is given to Gujarat. All right.

But why are Umbergaon and all other villages being given to Gujarat? They say the Gram Panchayats have passed resolutions like that. Remember Umbergaon and all these villages are in Thana District, but the Thana District and Local Board election are not to be taken into account, but now it is village-wise Gram Panchayat resolutions.

From there you go to West Khandesh. There they say because the Ukai dam is going to be constructed and the catchment area will extend over so many villages, all these must be in Gujarat, otherwise the construction of the dam may not go on smoothly—another reflection on the Maharashtrians.

Shri Sugandhi: What about Ghataprabha? You prevented us from constructing a dam at Hadalga.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should have some patience.

Shri Goray: I would like to ask them to stick to one principle. From the very beginning the Samiti had demanded, and when there was no Samiti the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad under the leadership of Shri Shankar Rao Deo had demanded, that the village should be the unit, and that the next consideration should be contiguity, and they had said that if a line was drawn according to these principles, they would accept the award wherever the line be.

In Khandesh also, I am telling you, you are introducing a very dangerous principle, that if the catchment area of a particular dam is in another State, the whole of that area must be given to the State which is going to utilise the water. It will lead to a

very sorry state of affairs in this country, because we are going to have a number of dams and most probably the catchment area will be in one State and the utilisation of the irrigation potential will be in the other State. This is another principle which you need not have introduced; you have introduced it, but it is a very dangerous thing to do. Therefore, I would request you to consider this question dispassionately.

I am not saying this because I am a Maharashtrian. Tomorrow there may be a catchment area in Gujarat and the waters may be used by Rajasthan. It is quite possible. Does it mean that Rajasthan should claim all the territory, all the villages and also two miles around that catchment area? Are we going to have a sort of treaty as that between Nepal and China or India and China that for 20 K. M. there will be no military sentry, or anything of that sort? Therefore, I say that while you are trying to allay the suspicions, to do away with the discontent that has been simmering for such a long time which sort of bedevilled our lives in Gujarat and Maharashtra for the last three years, please do not introduce new spots of discontent. Let there be some common rule, whether it is the case of Dangs or Umbergaon Taluka or Khandesh or even the question between Mysore and Bombay. When you are creating a new state of Maharashtra and dealing with one frontier, you are neglecting the other. Therefore, I would plead once more: let not the Government be compelled once again after two or three years to come to this House and say that now they are going to adjust the boundaries between Mysore and Bombay. When you are having a comprehensive legislation like this, please be really comprehensive, be far-sighted, see where the danger spots are and prepare in such a manner that the danger spots are removed, if not removed at least minimised. That is what I said when I spoke last time here, that the tensions should be reduced to the minimum. That is a point that I would

like to stress again.

Regarding the financial arrangements, I do not want to enter into details, but I would only point out this, that so long as Bombay State continued as it is today, the Kutch area was the responsibility of the Centre. It is the Centre which is aiding that area. Before Saurashtra was merged with the Bombay State, also, you would find that Saurashtra was helped by the Centre. Then, Saurashtra was tacked on to the Bombay State, and now Kutch will be again tacked on to the Gujarat State, and you are throwing the whole responsibility of making good their deficits, i.e., the deficits of the Saurashtra districts as well as the deficit of Kutch, on Maharashtra. I do not know why this should be done. I do not know why this should be done. You should be able to convince us as to why this is being done. I am not going to reveal any secret when I say that when I asked the Chief Minister of Bombay as to why this was done, he said, well, there are no principles involved but it was a package deal. It was a sort of compromise. He says here also that you must be ready for give-and-take. But who gives and who takes? It is all 'give' on one side, and all 'take' on the other.

An hon. Member: That is what the hon. Member thinks.

Shri Goray: Let my hon. friend convince me. I say that you must go by certain principles. I am pleading only for this that whether it is financial adjustments between Gujarat and Maharashtra, or it is territorial adjustment between Maharashtra and Gujarat, or whether it is a question of giving protection to the minorities, everywhere, you should show us where else this principle has been followed. Are these principles a special set of principles only made applicable to the division of Gujarat and Maharashtra? Why should that be so? It leaves a bad taste in our mouth. We feel that we are unnecessarily being differentiated.

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Shri P. B. Patel: Why was it discussed between the Samyukt Maharashtra Samiti and the Maha Gujarat Parishad?

Shri Goray: Therefore, I would say that whatever arrangements you want to come to, please invite all these people. It is very curious that when this particular question was taken up, and when the whole thing was discussed, it was only discussed amongst the Congress people, as if we people who agitated for it and who sacrificed for it, did not matter at all.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): A domestic affair.

Shri Goray: That I am saying is that even the people from Gujarat or Maharashtra, who belonged to the opposite side should also have been consulted and told, this is what we are going to do.

There is another very curious thing, that in this city, they are going to have a big celebration on the 1st of May, when the two new States will be coming into existence. When I got the invitation card, I found that the names of the organisers were there, but it contained names of people who had nothing to do with this Samyukta Maharashtra thing. I found that the name of Dr. Keskar was there. I am very glad, for, I know now how happy he is going to be that Maharashtra is coming. I found even Shrimati Alva's name.

An hon. Member: She is from Maharashtra.

Shri Goray: I know. But none of us is there. Even on such an occasion when people are trying to forget, and our Home Minister is telling us to forget all the animus and be as brothers, we are not treated as brothers. Because we asked for Samyukta Maharashtra and we are getting it now, the Congress people come forward and say, it is we who

[Shri Goray]

brought it about, therefore, you get aside; we cooked food, but when it comes to serving the food, they occupy all the seats, and say, now, you can stand outside like an untouchable, and after we have eaten, we shall throw, some leaves, at you. If this is the attitude with which you are going to introduce Samyukta Maharashtra, I say that this is not going to succeed. That does not mean that I am giving you a threat; but that does not mean that you are not sincerely making an effort to weld the whole Marathi opinion into one, or the whole Gujarati opinion into one.

Shri P. R. Patel: I think a *morchha* will be there. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members also will celebrate all that.

Shri Goray: All that I am pleading for is more sanity, a little far-sightedness and a little more responsive attitude to the wishes of the people.

In the end, I would only make a reference to what Shri S. A. Dange said. He said that the P.S.P. was eager to break the Samiti. Yes, that is true, because we think that the Samiti has served its purpose. We do not want to keep the Samiti going, even when it has served its purpose, because it suits Shri S. A. Dange to have a united front. Shri S. A. Dange has been a pastmaster in the game of united fronts. All the Communist Parties everywhere have been having united fronts. But we have not been blind.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But you fell a prey to them.

Shri Goray: I would tell you that it was so because the question of Samyukta Maharashtra did not allow of any differences.

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): These were internal quarrels.

Shri Goray: You know that even the Congress was one of the parties which was demanding Samyukta Maharashtra, and that is why the Chief Minister has said here that he was for Samyukta Maharashtra but because of the party whip he could not do anything. So, if the Congress people also had not left, the Samiti would have consisted not only of Shri Dange but also of people like Shri Sankar Rao Deo and Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan. That was exactly what my socialist friends did not appreciate. Therefore, you got yourself left out, and now you are smarting under the defeat.

Therefore, what I am saying is that we are not ready to oblige Shri S. A. Dange at all. The Samiti has served its purpose. That is what we feel. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That jubilation must not spill over.

Shri Goray: On such an important Bill as this, which is really going to turn a new leaf in the history of Gujarat and Maharashtra, when we really want to live as brothers, not as two hostile camps poised against each other, you should help us in bringing about that brotherly feeling. You should bring that feeling into existence by sticking to certain principles, not only as between Gujarat and Maharashtra but also as between Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): I have no hesitation in expressing my sense of joy and thankfulness at seeing the Bill introduced by the hon. Home Minister for dividing the Bombay State and for setting up the two States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Let me also, like my hon. friend Shri Gorav, pay my tribute and homage to the boys and young men who sacrificed their lives in the cause of Maharashtra, and also those who sacrificed their lives in Bombay and elsewhere for setting up the unilingual State of Maharashtra.

May I say that the vision and the ideal of Maha Gujarat, of the separate unilingual State of Gujarat had not been propagated by us so far, till 1956. But it had been propagated by the Congress leaders and Ministers who went round praising the Bill that was on the anvil in the Lok Sabha for the division of the present Bombay State into three States. Thousands of receptions were held and garlands given in honour of Congressmen and leaders who went from town to village, to urban and rural areas, praising the great day of the installation of the new State of Maha Gujarat. Something turned up in August 1956 and the cup was spilled in sands. The young men who got this vision of Maha Gujarat from their elders and from their respected Congress leaders gathered together before the (Ahmedabad) Congress House, resulting in the holocaust that is well known. The sacrifice of these men started a chain reaction of disturbances, of lathi charges, of tear gas bombs and all that. I may also say that it is that sacrifice of these precious lives that has inspired not only me, my colleagues but hundreds and thousands of the people of Gujarat to suffer and sacrifice and to exert themselves for the setting up of a unilingual State.

I need not refer to all the events that have happened which pass today in a cavalcade before our eyes. But I must mention one thing. That was the homage, the martyrs' memorial that was sought to be placed—that was, in fact, placed—at the site of martyrdom in August 1958, which was cruelly removed by the hands of the Government police. That, again, started trouble and disturbances followed by a smarak satyagraha which continued for ten months and more.

We are happy to see that all that trouble and tribulations that have been our lot have not been in vain. Even when the Prime Minister, who is loved and respected all over the land, came to Gujarat, we had no hesita-

tion in holding parallel meetings not out of disrespect towards him, but to show him the depth of our feeling for the unilingual State. Anyhow, we are happy that during the last three years and more at least the Government of India and the Government of Bombay were ultimately convinced of the futility of continuing this bilingual State, and with the help of the Congress elders and Ministers, ultimately a Bill has been drafted now to divide the State of Bombay into two unilingual States.

While we are happy at this event, we cannot suppress an unheard tale in our throats. I may assure you that while the people of Gujarat are waiting for the day of the inauguration of their new State after nearly 400 years of different kinds of rule, they cannot get over the pain that has been felt in their hearts over the shootings and the killings that have happened in Gujarat. We may waive the demand for a judicial inquiry into the firings in 1956. We may not want any confession of error or of sorrow by Congress leaders or Ministers. But is it not possible for us to light a lamp or to raise a modest memorial to our beloved martyrs at the place of their martyrdom? Why should Government come in the way, as the Chavan Government—the Bombay Government—have come in the way? Is it possible for the Gujarat State and the Gujarat Government to do away with the obstacle that has been raised in setting up a martyrs' memorial? My Committee, while it has decided to dissolve itself within one month after the setting up of the new State, has also commissioned me to appeal to the Government of India at this great hour of history to use their good offices with the new Governor of Gujarat and the new Government of Gujarat in removing the obstacle and the prohibition in setting up this martyrs' memorial not only in Ahmedabad, but also in Nadiad, Kalol and Dabhoi, the places where our young men have been shot down.

I quite understand the policy of the Government to pacify the people of

[Shri Yajnik]

Gujarat and Maharashtra, to inaugurate a new era of peace and concord in this troubled State. But I may say that the resentment and the anger and frustration are growing deep at the heart of the people of Gujarat. After all, the law is paper and parchment. Something should be done. Some gesture is required from the Governments—the Government of India and the Government of Gujarat—to remove the resentment and the anger from the hearts of the people so that they might very happily co-operate with the new Government in making a success of the new State.

I am very happy that this Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. It was rightly pointed out by my hon. friends that up till now we had no opportunity to deal with this matter at all. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and the Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad had naturally taken a leading part in promoting agitation and discontent and in voicing the feelings of the people in both the States against the bilingual set-up. Unfortunately, the Congress by itself took a decision and appointed a 9-man Committee which took the decision to have a Bill brought forward. We were not associated with this. Then the Congress Working Committee took a decision. We were glad of the decision. But we were sorry that we were kept away all the time.

The Bill was before the Bombay Legislature. It was discussed there. It was understood before that the Bill was to be rushed through the House. I am very glad that the Bill is being referred to the Joint Committee in order to thrash out all differences of opinion on questions arising out of the division of the bilingual State.

My hon. friends have referred to the questions. I rather hesitate to say much on these vexed questions that have been raised by both the hon. Members who preceded me. I

hope that these questions will be considered in a spirit of sobriety and give and take by the Members of the Joint Committee who will meet to consider these matters. But I cannot allow this opportunity to go without making a passing reference to the questions that have been raised.

It has been argued that the decision embodied in the Bill have been arrived at without reference to any principle at all. I think it is not true to say that. We know that the hon. Home Minister has been associated with the Committee and with this decision, and I have it from the testimony of friends that he has taken very great pains in seeing the gulf between the two sides bridged as well as possible.

Take Dangs for instance. The principle of democracy is there. 600 Marathi-speaking people were suddenly increased to 46,000 in the census of 1951. Obviously, it was under the influence of the diktat that was given by Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Kher.

Shri D. R. Chavan: He was a party to that agreement.

Shri Yajnik: Yes, he was a party to that agreement. But anyhow, the census report is obviously not reliable, because 600 people could not suddenly increase to 45,000 or 46,000.

16 hrs.

An hon. Member: Intense reproduction! (Interruptions).

Shri Yajnik: Apart from that, there have been three successive elections. It is not a fault of the Gujarati or the Maharashtrian people if the results of the elections have been taken at their face value. In Belgaum my friends of the Maharashtra Samiti are fighting for the inclusion of Belgaum specifically on the basis of their victory at the elections in Belgaum. I told them, if your victory at the elections in Belgaum gives you the right

to include Belgaum in Maharashtra, why should not Gujarat be able to include village people. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Yajnik: Why should not Gujarat be able to include the Dangs area where three successive elections have been fought over the question of its inclusion one way or the other, in Gujarat or Maharashtra? There was Shri Naranbhai who fought the election in 1952. He again fought the election in the Dangs areas and got 10,000 out of 14,000 votes. So far as the local board election is concerned, there is nothing secret about it. It was made absolutely plain like higestaff by Shri Hiray, who represents the leadership of the Congress in the Nasik area. He said that these elections will decide the future of Dangs.

At that very moment I was, on behalf of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad, discussing the future of Dangs with the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti. At that time we could not come to any agreement. It was stated, nevertheless, that as the Gujarat side itself was not contented with the dicta of Shri Morarji Desai the question should be re-opened. It was left at that.

I pleaded before the Samiti friends that looking to everything, looking to geography, looking to the history, looking to its administration by Gujarat agency of Baroda all these years, looking to all that and looking to the trade routes and the geographic conditions, Dangs should be merged in Gujarat. They did not come to any decision. That is to say, we could not come to a joint decision in the matter. But, it was agreed that it should be left open. We then worked at this problem in our own ways, and then the election was fought. It was known to everybody that the election was being fought on this basis; and the election gave results, startling results; and the results were 26 to 4. Obviously, if you set any store by the results of the elections, here is a case, I humbly submit, for the inclusion of Dangs in Gujarat.

Then, there is the question of Umbergaon. Umbergaon again comes into the picture only on account of certain villages. The other villages are not disputed. Some 16 villages, I understand, are being disputed. Mind you, I was the first to take the initiative in bridging the gulf between Maharashtra and Gujarat beforehand; and, therefore, we had two meetings between the Parishad and the Samiti. So far as other areas, except Dangs, are concerned, we agreed to go by the Pataskar formula, as it was called. Now, Pataskar Formula means, going by the language of the people and taking the village as the unit.

I claim that so far as Umbergaon is concerned, the village has been taken as the unit and the language of the people has been looked into. The Parsis who came there about 900 or 1000 years ago have erected a monument at a place in Umbergaon taluka in which they say that they were given refuge and assistance by a Gujarati King who ruled there. The Parsis carry on the continuity in that area. The Maharashtrian families there are few and far between. Among the other people, there is a large bulk of Gujarati people.

Of course, the Worlis constitute the majority. But then the Worlis are divided into two parts. There are the Davar Worlis, one of whom has been elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly. He fought the Samiti candidate. There are the other Worlis who have more in common with the Worlis of Dahanu. Therefore, I am not for closing the discussion because the matter has got to be discussed by the Joint Committee. I only want to point out that it is not being done without rhyme or reason. The question of language and the question of the desire of the people of the village have been looked into. What does a panchayat decision mean? When the panchayat passes a resolution and decides to live with the Gujarati people, it means that it is the decision of the whole of the Dangs. . . . (*Interruptions*).

[Shri Yajnik]

Look to the number of boys in the schools. If you look at the number of boys in the schools you will find an overwhelming majority of the boys studying Gujarati as against a small number of boys studying Marathi. So, all that I want to say is that so far as Umbargaon is concerned, it has been discussed and thought out village by village. In fact, I would say that there are some villages which are left out and which should be included in the Gujarati areas.

An hon. Member: Why not the whole taluka?

Shri Yajnik: In fact it is right. The Maharashtra Congress had, at one stage, definitely decided to give up the whole of Umbargaon taluka to Gujarat. That is also on record.

An hon. Member: Congress?

Shri Yajnik: Yes, the Congress. Now, I am not saying this in order to shut out further discussion. By all means we are going to discuss every bit of it. But the main thing is that if a decision has been taken in this matter it has not been without any reference to the context of principles.

Much has been said of the Ukai dam and the Nandurbar areas. The people of 6 talukas of Nandurbar have submitted a memorandum to the Home Minister and have shown their readiness to take a referendum, to take a plebiscite. They claim that most of the people, apart from the Adivasis, have come from Gujarat. It may be right or it may be wrong; it may be judged by a plebiscite. But, it appears that the two wings in the Congress, the Gujarati side and the Marathi side do not agree so far as the six talukas en bloc are concerned. Therefore, as a compromise formula, this area that would be submerged by the Ukai dam and the two-mile periphery were decided upon for inclusion in Gujarat.

Now, is the Ukai dam to be constructed or is it not to be constructed?

I say the decision has been taken. The Government of India have taken a decision; the Bombay Government is implementing it and a technical committee had been appointed by the Planning Commission here to go into all the aspects of the question. They have made certain amendments in the project and, ultimately, the Finance Minister goes to Ukai in order to lay the foundations of the dam. Now, it is rather too late in the day for anybody to make a submission that the Ukai dam is not very feasible or valuable. I think they are too late. I think certain respect must be paid to a factual decision of Government to build the Ukai dam. It has also been made abundantly clear that this Ukai dam presents today the only source of hydro-electricity in Gujarat. (*Interruptions*).

I am not complaining about what has happened so long. But the fact remains that hydro-electric power is available in Bombay and Maharashtra and it is not available in Gujarat at all. This is the first opportunity that has been offered to Gujarat in the matter of hydro-electricity, more than for supplying irrigation water. That has been decided upon; foundations are being laid and work is actually going on on the spot. Now, when it is actually taken in hand and when the area is to be submerged within a foreseeable future, what is the Government to do? Obviously, when we are going on with legal and constitutional formalities at work, it is necessary to be quite clear about the possibilities of the immediate future. Therefore, it is quite right that while a referendum or plebiscite had been refused so far as the six taluks of Nandurbar are concerned, a compromise formula has been evolved of giving to Gujarat only that area which will be submerged by the Ukai Dam in the near future.

A complaint has been made about the two mile boundary. Obviously, if the Ukai dam in Gujarat is going

to render thousands or hundreds homeless and sumberge thir lands and villages, something has to be done for them and that can only be done in the neighbourhood and adjoining areas. Actually a five mile per. phery was suggested but ultimately this two mile one was agreed upon. That is how it stands in the Bill. Whatever you may say, it is not right to say that this has been done without rhyme or reason. There is rhyme; there is reason. It is not a question of being suspicious about each other. After all, this is a law which is being passed. Measures are being taken which will have far-reaching effects on the future of both the areas. Therefore, if any business like decision is taken, it is necessary that all due precautions should be taken in order to see that the area which is affected by the Ukai dam fundamentally beneficial to Gujarat should be included immediately in the State of Gujarat.

So far as the financial matters are concerned I do not want to say much. I only want to point out the mistake that has crept in Shri Dange's argument. He said that it had been agreed between the Samiti and the Parishad that friendly help should be given to the sister State of Gujarat. (An Hon. Member: Younger).... in the initial years to make up its normal deficit. These are the words. There is no restriction of 2 years or 5 years. It may be that Shri Dange or Shri S. M. Joshi had this in their own minds. But we had no categorical discussion on this question nor could we agree on the amount that should be given by one to the other. When we met again in Bombay, we were bogged in the discussions and controversies about the details and we could not come to an agreement. But an agreement has to be found. After all, if Gujarat has a deficit of Rs. 8 crores, the deficit would be paid, if this division had not taken place naturally from the surplus of Bombay. So, it is perfectly justifiable to contend that Gujarat is leaving really Rs. 200 crores of capital behind in leaving Bombay State and

carving out a separate State. If Rs. 4 crores is the deficit capitalised value of the amount of interest charges as the deficit will run to about Rs. 100 crores. After all let us remember that Gujarat and Maharashtra have been associated under the British flag for more than 150 years.... (An Hon. Member: Kannadigas also) May be, but I am speaking, for the moment, about the subject that we have in view. When a joint family, so to say, has kept together for 150 years and when it separates, can we not look at least for five or ten years in the future? Must we look only to two years? Let us remember that it is not a matter of a few crores; it has hundreds of crores on its liabilities. All the figures are very big figures as the House knows. Therefore, let us look at it in the proper perspective. If Gujarat State separates from Bombay, naturally it should be assured of sufficient amount to make up its full deficit only for the first five years and for the rest of the five years, it is tapering off. Is that, by any stretch of imagination, an incentive to spending too much or getting along with as much expenditure as possible and not thinking of income at all? I think it is not right for any friend to criticise this little amount that has been given to Gujarat for the first few years from the surplus of the Bombay State or the Maharashtra State. I would even go further. As Dr. Jivaraj Mehta pointed out in the Legislative Council,—there is no mistake about it—the deficit will be much greater, even in the first two years, than what has been assessed in the Bill before us. Therefore, I say that the deficit has to be met. Can you put the whole burden of meeting the deficit in the first few years on an infant State of Gujarat? Find out the means and remedies of meeting the deficit. If the Maharashtra State can give it, it is all right. Or, let the Central Government bear the burden. The solutions that have been suggested in the Bill are all based on reasoning and proper and detailed enquiry.

[Shri Yajnik]

I only hope that when this Bill goes to the Joint Committee, good sense will prevail and those who differ here would come to some concrete understanding and that they may be able to persuade and convince each other. I hope that harmony and concord will prevail and that the Joint Committee will be able to come to unanimous conclusions which will be placed before this House and adopted by this House.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not one of those who feel very much elated at the introduction of the Bill which is under discuss here. Because, when I look at the Bill, I find it means two things. One is the creation of a new State of Gujarat and the second is the amalgamation or the merger of Vidarbha in Maharashtra.

These are two things there (*Interruption*). What are you delighted at? Are you delighted at the separation of Gujarat from Maharashtra? Do you think it is a matter to rejoice at, that those people who have been living together for more than 100 years and, more than that, as one people living under one common State are now separated or are, in fact, compelled to separate under this Act? Is it a matter of delight? I regard this Bill as the triumph of linguistic fanaticism and the defeat of catholic nationalism that was characteristic of the people of the Bombay Presidency for 150 years? From that point of view if you look at it, it is a matter to be deplored rather than rejoice at. That is the reason why unless you understand this principle you will not be able to understand the mental agony through which the Prime Minister was going when last time the three-State Bill was brought before the House and also the haste with which he ran to clasp the formula that was suggested to the effect that the two bilingual States should be put together and formed into one. In his speech during the debate—I have read that speech—he made it clear that this linguism was

running into a dangerous thing, this linguism was a menace which will carry them all in a dangerous direction.

This Bill as you know, was introduced in this House on the 28th of this month, the first of the Indian New Year. On the New Year Day, among the Christians the bells ring in the church meaning "ring out the old and ring in the new". I say by this Bill you ring out the old catholic nationalism and ring in the new linguistic fanaticism. That is the meaning I see in this new Bill which is being discussed here in all seriousness.

How has this Bill been brought? I do not want to discuss all those matters which are likely to incite the feelings of other people here, but the very speeches which have been made by some of my hon. friends of the Opposition have showed us the way through which they have been able to break the bilingual State and get these two separate States, and the hon. Home Minister thinks, as he thought even then, that this is at least a final solution.

16-22 hrs.

[Shri Goray in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member to come to the front and speak sitting?

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

The front benches are only for Ministers.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order, the hon. Member may continue.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I realise the meaning of the point of order.

Sir, I can stand for some time and speak.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. The hon. Member may take his seat and continue his speech.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I was speaking of the feelings of our Prime Minister when the last Bombay Reorganisation Bill of 1956 was brought for consideration in this House and the new amendment that was moved by Shri Frank Anthony was under discussion.

He then remarked: "At least now probably the corner has been turned". In this feeling, even the hon. Home Minister who also made a speech at that time, shared. They shared the feeling that now at least the corner has been turned. What is the meaning of that? The linguistic feeling was running so high—may be due to the mistake of anybody or to the encouragement given by anybody—that as events were taking place, in the country, in which distinguished persons who took part in the struggle for independence also were playing a prominent part, so much so that the events made Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who is our Prime Minister and men like our Home Minister to feel that nationalism of India seemed to be a story of the past. Therefore they say some faint hope of the revival of that nationalism in the new amendment that was suggested by Shri Frank Anthony, to which great support was given by the whole House. That was the feeling with which that thing was introduced and accepted by the whole House and was passed. What is the result of that?

After three years—our Home Minister has got a very suave way of putting things—he said that after all, the bilingual administration can be said to have worked very creditably for three years. If it has worked creditably for three years, if it has achieved success, if the State has progressed,—he said like that—I do not understand why he is coming forward with this Bill at all? He does not want to admit that it was a failure. He hoped that in spite of linguism having gone up to a particular stage, it will ultimately die and that nationalism

will come out in victorious new India and that the Bombay State will set an example to the other States also. If there are the things that he had in mind, then, it was a complete failure. On the other hand, linguism was going from one point to another. We have seen that it has not just ended. I do not want to blame anybody for the things that were going on in the border-land, but linguism has not ended; for one reason or another, the thing is there.

Therefore—apart from other reasons which I shall presently mention, in regard to the provisions of the Bill—I was one of those who even then felt that linguistic unions were not necessary. Even then I was never an advocate of a linguistic union. In the memorandum which was submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission I had clearly stated that linguistic affinities were no doubt important things that had to be taken into consideration in the formation of a State. But I had clearly stated also that linguistic affinity is only a part of all the factors to be considered. There are so many other considerations for the people to come together: relations are established, affinities are created and certain tendencies are produced which go to make up a group as one unit which deserves to be created for the purpose of administration. These principles are clearly explained in the memorandum that I had submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission. And these principles were not essentially my own; they were included in the terms of reference which were drafted by the Government of India.

Shri Mahaganekar: Are you for the liquidation of Madhya Pradesh then?

Dr. M. S. Aney: That will require a lecture to be explained. I have no time to do that now.

Mr. Chairman: Yes; there is no time for that.

Dr. M. S. Aney: As a matter of fact, what I want to say is this. The situation or the position which they expected, did not come about. Anyhow the bilingual State had to be broken.

Then there is another point which brings me more closely to the question which I have to handle. When the States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report, they recommended that the Vidarbha State should be formed as a separate unit. They also recommended that Bombay State must be formed with the present Maharashtra, Gujarat, brought together with Saurashtra and Marathwada. That was the new Bombay State to be created. For one reason or other, our Bombay friends did not like it. We did not want to give up our position, the position which we had gained after pleading our case before the States Reorganisation Commission. We stood by that. The Government of India found no difficulty in accepting the recommendations of the Commission about other States, but they found some difficulty with regard to the formation of the Bombay State, because Vidarbha did not like the idea of joining with Maharashtra, which was the demand of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.

I must say a few words about the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti. The name Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti creates some confusion. I do not want to mention any names but they, i.e. Maharashtra, are not only linguists, but very clever writers too. They combined the words Samyukta Maharashtra, meaning thereby that the other part which they want to be amalgamated today was also Maharashtra; it was separated at some unknown time in history and they were making an effort to get these two separate pieces of Maharashtra into one and create what they called the dream of one united Maharashtra. They wanted to have Samyukta Maharashtra. The meaning was that Marathwada and Vidarbha were part of Maharashtra at one time and for

some reason or other, which is not known—I shall presently show there is no reason at all about that—they separated and now they are being united together. It created a very good impression outside on those people who really knew nothing about what Vidarbha or Marathwada or Maharashtra was. They ignore the history of Maharashtra.

Mr. Chairman: May I remind the hon. Member that he himself wrote an article long back in which he advocated amalgamation?

Dr. M. S. Aney: That was in 1905, when I had come out from the college. The Bengal partition was going on and I was fighting for the sake of annihilation of partition. Then I delivered certain speeches in which I said that probably the case of Maharashtra might be like that and one day an amalgamated Marathi-speaking province would be achieved by bringing together the divided Marathi-speaking tracts. That was when I was 25 years old. My friends are fond of quoting those speeches as if from 25 to 80 years of age, there was no period for me to gain any knowledge. What I have written after that, what I have spoken after that, what I have explained after that and what I am saying every day, goes for nothing. They do not want to learn from a grown-up Aney but they want to quote what a raw boy said. That is the position.

I was explaining how Samyukta Maharashtra has been conjured up and invented by them. If you read the whole history of India as we learn from the old *Puranas*, *Smritis* and *Granthas*, you find there was Vidarbha mentioned in the *Upanishads*; it is mentioned from those days to the present day. The name of Maharashtra is not found anywhere in this old literature. I challenge them on that. Of course, Maharashtra has a history of which every Indian ought to be proud; I am also proud of it. But so to say that

Maharashtra has been split up, Vidarbha and Marathwada had deserted and Maharashtra was now making a laudable effort to bring them back and amalgamate them into a big State is nothing but a myth and a fiction. By creating this new State they are trying to befool the whole of India as if we have no knowledge of Indian history. They are great linguists and good writers also. They have nice speakers also. Anyhow, the whole story was that the idea of Samyukta Maharashtra for which they have been making such a big propaganda, and in which ultimately they have succeeded too, was I might say, as a matter of fact a completely new idea which occurred to them not till 1935 or 1945. Then, when the Nehru Committee was appointed to investigate into the constitution of the whole of India, the question of formulating the linguistic provinces was raised there. People from Karnataka came there to say that they wanted a separate province for Karnataka on the basis of language. Shri Diwakar appeared before us and representatives of other areas also came. But not a single representative from Maharashtra came there. May I, in this connection, say the secret of it? I received a letter from Poona—I do not want to mention the name; they are all dead and gone and I have the greatest respect for them—saying that we should not encourage this principle of linguism and should be that our friend from Karnataka will not succeed in pleading their case for the formation of Karnataka on the basis of linguism. They are no more; they have gone. There was a feeling in the minds of the people of Maharashtra against linguism at that time. Those were the days of the tradition of Justice Ranade, tradition of the hon. Gokhale, the traditions of Tilak, the traditions of Kalkar and others. They were fresh in the minds of the people. Those were the days when cosmopolitans like them were leading the public life of the Bombay Presidency and giving lead and impetus to other people. Now those days of Justice Ranade are gone.

Those were the days when the whole of Maharashtra and Gujarat used to feel proud of our leaders who commanded the respect of the whole of India like Dadhabhai Naoroji, Justice Ranade, Professor Gokhale, Sir Pheroz Shah Mehta, Lok Manya Tilak and others. They were respected because they were cosmopolitans. When those leaders have gone, the new leaders that have come here have more or less instilled into the people linguism, class war, communism and communalism. This is the position of Maharashtra.

I was most bitterly attacked by the Maharashtrian friends who have loved me like their younger brother or elder brother for all these years. They have published a blessed pamphlet attacking me most bitterly, saying this men did this and that spoiling the good name of Maharashtra. I do not want to repeat that I want that better feelings should prevail in Maharashtra.

If I cannot get Vidarbha, I will not spoil the name of my country. I will put my cause and plead before you how right is the cause which I have been fighting for and how good is my cause. I want to say only a few words about this. When the States Reorganisation Commission report was published the problem before the Central Government was to create States in accordance with their recommendations. Unfortunately, on account of the opposition of our friends from Maharashtra to accept the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee with regard to Maharashtra, Vidarbha and other things the Central Government had before them the problem of reconciling the different viewpoints and arriving at an amicable settlement.

A three State Bill was prepared. It was just like the present Bill. That was sent for opinion to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Most of the elected members of the legislatures representing the Vidarbha districts of Madhya Pradesh were there, some of whom probably are now Ministers in the Bombay Cabinet. Those members

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

at that time, with the exception of two or three, voted saying "We stand for the formation of Vidarbha as a separate unit". That opinion was there. Of course, under the Constitution of India we have only to refer the matter, ascertain and give them an opportunity to express their views. But their views are not binding. Nonetheless, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress leaders felt that it was clear to reconcile the almost unanimous overwhelming majority of the people of Vidarbha somehow or other with the new position which they were probably thinking of. They were summoned and to them the position was explained. They were told: Are we going to allow these things to remain unsolved? A big problem was there before the Government of India. Therefore they summoned these Vidarbha leaders. They talked with them for some time and said "Would you help us in this hour of peril to get out of this difficulty?" The Vidarbha leaders, many of whom—I have no intention of discussing all that.....

Mr. Chairman: May I remind the hon. Member that his time will be up after five minutes and we will have to adjourn?

Dr. M. S. Aney: I may continue tomorrow. I will not take much time. But you can adjourn.

An hon. Member: He can continue.

Shri C. D. Pande (Nani Tal): He is very interesting. His is the only voice of reason.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I will continue tomorrow.

Shri G. P. Pant: Continue for five minutes. Then you can resume tomorrow.

Dr. M. S. Aney: These leaders were invited and then they were appealed to whether in the wider interest of India they would try to make some sacrifice. If an appeal comes from the leaders like that at a time of that

nature when a national crisis was there, was it not natural that as loyal Congressmen they thought that they should accept the advice? So they were prepared to agree to the proposals that were prepared for consideration and incorporation in the Bill for the consideration of this House. That is how the thing was done at that time. Today when this matter was again taken up some of the persons with whom I had the opportunity to discuss this matter said that we had once agreed to it. I say, suppose it was a blunder on the part of the old leaders—I said this—do you want the people of Vidarbha to suffer from that blunder perpetually? Then I asked who has not committed a blunder in regard to this matter in this country? Without meaning disrespect to anybody, I may say: here is the hon. Prime Minister who has committed the blunder; here is the hon. Home Minister who has committed a blunder; almost the Congress has committed a blunder in preparing Bills of that kind and asking the people to accept that in the hope that things may turn out better. So, everybody has committed a blunder. You allow everybody to correct that blunder and take to the right path, but when Vidarbha people come and want to argue with you, you say, "Well, your leaders have sold you away for ever to Maharashtra and have put you under their domination for ever. Your question cannot be re-opened." There is no stoppage like that. I at least do not recognise the law of estoppel to come in my way of asserting my right. I am speaking on behalf of the people of Vidarbha that they want Vidarbha to be a separate State and there are good reasons for demanding that State.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue tomorrow.

16.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 1, 1960/Chaitra 12, 1882 (Saka).

[Thursday, March 31, 1960/Chaitra 11, 1882 (Saka)]

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1185.	Loomage of Indian Jute Mills Association . . .	8841—45
1186.	Paper mill in Orissa . . .	8845—48
1188.	Hand pounding of Paddy . . .	8848—50
1189.	Allotment of alternative plots to Displaced Persons in Delhi . . .	8850—53
1190.	Indo-Danish Co-operation in Nuclear Field . . .	8853—57
1191.	Advertisements to Newspapers . . .	8857—59
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1194.	Aid to Sikkim . . .	8862—65
1195.	Established importers . . .	8865—68
1196.	Displaced Persons in Orissa . . .	8868—72
1197.	Hindustan Antibiotics (P) Ltd. . . .	8872—73
1204.	Pakistani stamps showing Indian territory . . .	8873—77
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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1192.	Shipment of foodgrains from U.S.A. . . .	8881—82
1198.	National Building Organisation . . .	8882
1199.	Indian Mineral Sand Industry . . .	8883
1200.	Handloom Co-operative Societies, Orissa . . .	8883—84
1201.	Osman Shahi Mills, Nanded . . .	8884
1202.	Asphaltic Corrugated Sheets . . .	8884—85
1203.	Stoppage of doles to Displaced Persons in Betul . . .	8885
1205.	Shifting of Offices of the Danakaranya Authority . . .	8885—86
1206.	Migration from East Pakistan . . .	8886

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd

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1207.	Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose . . .	8886—87
1208.	Attack on Indians in Kenya . . .	8887—88
1209.	President Nasser's visit to India . . .	8889
1210.	Manufacture of heavy machinery in Hirakud . . .	8889—90
1211.	Engineering Industry . . .	8890—91
1212.	Floating Fair . . .	8891—92
1213.	Payment of compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act . . .	8892
1214.	Administration of Dandakaranya Project . . .	8892—93
1215.	Registration of Benami Companies . . .	8893

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1605.	Co-operative Societies in Tripura . . .	8893
1606.	Employment Pattern Survey . . .	8894
1607.	Part-time jobs in Delhi . . .	8894
1608.	Small Scale Industries in Hoshiarpur (Punjab) . . .	8894—95
1609.	Folk songs . . .	8895
1610.	Import of Newsprint . . .	8895
1611.	Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh . . .	8895—96
1612.	Net sale of Dailies . . .	8896
1613.	Labour welfare in Andhra Pradesh . . .	8896—97
1614.	Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh . . .	8897
1615.	Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh . . .	8897—99
1616.	Salt works in Kutch and Saurashtra . . .	8899
1617.	Trade with Hungary . . .	8899
1618.	Export of oils and oil seeds . . .	8900
1619.	Water dispersible D.D.T. . . .	8900—01
1620.	Neem oil . . .	8901
1621.	Cardioactive Glycosides from Digitalis . . .	8901—03
1622.	Chlorinated Turpentine . . .	8903—04
1623.	Liquid Rubber . . .	8904—05

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1624.	Industrial Workers in Himachal Pradesh .	8905-06
1625.	Small Scale Handloom Industries in Bombay .	8906
1626.	Forest Industry in Beas Basin .	8906-07
1627.	Cottage Industries in Himachal Pradesh .	8907-08
1628.	Development of Hilly Regions of Punjab .	8908
1629.	Trade with Israel .	8908-09
1630.	Industrial Estate at Cuttack .	8909
1631.	Regularisation of the Government-build property occupied by Displaced Persons .	8909-10
1632.	Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (P) Ltd. .	8910
1633.	Human Rights Commission .	8910-11
1634.	Export of Handloom Cloth .	8911
1635.	Central Public Works Department .	8911-12
1636.	Book on "Kashmir" .	8912
1637.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme .	8912-13
1638.	Auction of Government-built Quarters .	8913-14
1639.	Handloom Industry in Third Five Year Plan .	8914
1640.	Displaced persons in Kingsway Camp .	8914
1641.	Conference on Safety in Mines .	8915
1642.	Index of earnings of Factory Workers .	8915-16
1643.	Export restrictions for Goa .	8916
1644.	Import of Wrist Watches .	8916-17
1645.	Central aid to Andhra Pradesh .	8917
1646.	Housing for Journalists .	8917-18
1647.	Stationery articles used in Government Offices .	8918-19
1648.	Pedestrian bridge at Vinay Nagar .	8919
1649.	Employees of the Dandakaranya Authority .	8919-20
1651.	Escape of Naga leader to Burma .	8920

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8920-22

- (1) A copy of a statement showing the result of the economic measures taken during

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

■ ■ ■ COLUMNS

the quarters ended 30th September, 1959 (and the supplementary information for the quarter ended 30th June, 1959).

- (2) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited for the period 1st October, 1958 to 31st March, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the Ashoka Hotels Limited.

- (3) A copy of the Companies (Issue of Share Certificates) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 333 dated the 19th March, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (4) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Private Limited for the period ended 31st December, 1958 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working and affairs of the above Corporation.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 8922

- (i) Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 14th March, 1960:—

(1) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS—contd.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1960.

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1960.

(4) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960.

(ii) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Raiya Sabha, of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 14th March, 1960:—

(1) The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(2) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1960.

(3) The Geneva Conventions Bill, 1960.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—PRESENTED

8923

Twenty-sixth Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

8923

Seventy-fourth Report was presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED

8923

Nineteenth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

8923—25

Shri Bibhuti Mishra called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the setting up of an Iron and Steel Plant at Bokaro.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

8925—55

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

SUSPENSION OF RULE

8955—61

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G.B. Pant) moved the motion for suspension of the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in respect of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960. The motion was adopted.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE—UNDER CONSIDERATION

8961—9024

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G.B. Pant) moved that the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960 be referred to a Joint Committee. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1960 CHAITRA 12, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Bombay Reorganisation Bill to Joint Committee and reference of the Bill to Joint Committee and consideration of Private Members' Bills.